"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and not so warm; winds south.

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DEFIANCE OUTSAILED WORLD'S BEST RECORDS

New Yacht, in Stiff Breeze and Heavy Sea, Beat Old Marks.

In Thirty-Mile Race at Newport, Prospective Cup Defender Was First, Leading Steam Craft Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 1.—In another world's record-breaking race here to-day, in a piping breeze and a heavy sea, Reliance added one more to her long string of victories over Constitution and Columbia. The velocity of the wind was all the way from twelve miles an hour at the start to twenty at the outer mark, and fifteen at the finish, and the thirty miles over the thirty-mile course by Reliance, 4 hours, 4 minutes and 29 seconds, was the fastest ever made by any yacht over any such course. She thus beat by 2 minutes and 29 seconds the new record which she established for the same distance on Monday, and by 20 minutes and 7 seconds the long standing record for thirty miles Windward and leeward, made by Virginia against Valkyrie II. in 1893.

Although the world's record which went to Reliance to-day is that for fifteen miles reaching before the wind, which she covered in 1 hour, 31 minutes and 4 seconds. The previous best record for that time was 1 hour and 34 minutes, made by Colonia in a trial race in 1899.

The race was the third of the Newport series, and the course, as on Monday and Tuesday, was again fifteen miles to windward and return. The weather conditions also were approximately the same as on the two days previous, with the wind somewhat stronger than it was yesterday and the sea much rougher than it was Monday. Under these conditions Reliance defeated Constitution by 3 minutes and 30 seconds, and Columbia by 5 minutes and 49 seconds. Constitution and Columbia again had an exciting struggle for second place. Columbia made the better time to the outer mark by 1 minute and 21 seconds, and Constitution's boat victory over Columbia was measured by the narrow margin of 19 seconds, considerably less than the time allowance which, when measured, she will contain the other boat.

FAST RACE IN TRYING WEATHER.

The story of the hard, pounding fifteen-mile fight to the outer mark, and the swift run home, during which half the assembled fleet were left behind, is told most briefly in the official summary, which is as follows:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed
Reliance	11:00:00	1:30:29	2:30:29
Constitution	11:15:11	1:51:10	2:35:59
Columbia	11:15:07	1:51:07	2:35:60

Reliance had gained 4 minutes and 5 seconds over Constitution and 2 minutes and 44 seconds over Columbia on the run to the outer mark, and in 7 miles and 21 seconds better time than Constitution's elapsed time. Constitution made a wide turn around the mark, while Columbia, just behind, turned in closer. She was so near the Belmont boat that she had to luff to avoid a collision.

On account of the heavier breeze the yachts were slower than usual in getting out their spinnakers. Reliance took 2 minutes and 15 seconds before hers was drawing, Constitution 2 minutes and 47 seconds after, and Columbia 3 minutes and 12 seconds after. The Belmont boat, getting hers sheeted, took 3 minutes and 12 seconds. The rate at which the yachts traveled home was nearly 18 knots an hour, and all but the fastest steam yachts which had come out to the mark were left behind on the run home. Reliance slowly increased her lead, and Constitution pulled away from Columbia.

The finish and the elapsed time for the second leg were as follows:

	Finish.	Elapsed
Reliance	4:30:29	1:11:04
Constitution	4:35:19	1:19:29
Columbia	4:37:16	1:14:09

Reliance had gained on the run 1 minute and 25 seconds on Constitution and 3 minutes and 47 seconds over Columbia. Constitution's gain on Columbia was 2 minutes and 40 seconds.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL BACK OF IT?

That Road May Get Through Line from Canada to the Gulf Via the Milwaukee Southern.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 1.—The Central Trust Company of Chicago, which is backing the plan to build the Milwaukee Southern Railroad into Milwaukee, is said to be acting for the Illinois Central, though representatives of the trust company deny the statement. It became known to-day, that the company had secured options on a large part of the road from the State line to this city. It is understood that the company has secured options on a line from Milwaukee to Janesville, Beloit, Freeport, Dubuque, Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans. The Chicago Court will be asked within a few days to take steps toward the condemnation of a route into the business part of the city. Once into Milwaukee, cities in the northern part of the State will grant franchises and facilitate the building of a branch to Green Bay, which will give the Illinois Central a line from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border.

It is known that Illinois Central officials have been in conference with the Mayors of several cities in the State, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, and Marinette, being on the proposed route.

BUG WORTH MILLIONS.

Deadly Enemy to Cotton Boll Weevil Appears in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 1.—A deadly enemy of cotton boll weevil has appeared in cotton fields south of here in Caldwell County. According to reliable advices received here to-day. It is a small green bug, which has a voracious appetite for the weevils, and does not harm the cotton plants. Since the bugs put in an appearance in that section, a few days ago, the weevils on a number of plantations have been destroyed.

It is estimated by United States experts that the cotton boll weevil caused a financial loss of $25,000,000 to Texas cotton planters last season. Until this green bug appeared no remedy had been found for the pest.

HOMECOMERS AT TORONTO.

Fifty Thousand Americans Participating in Big Festival.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 1.—Special trains from all parts of the States are bringing home-comers to the opening of the Toronto festival to-day. It is estimated that 50,000 Americans of Canadian nativity arrived in the city to-day. Rochester, Buffalo, Syracuse, and various other cities of the Empire State sent heavily loaded special trains with bands and banners flying. The city is splendidly illuminated and adorned for the occasion. Flags of all nations wave generally, the Stars and Stripes and the Maple Leaf and Royal Standard of King Edward are everywhere in evidence. The most extraordinary enthusiasm prevails, and the musicians are vying with each other in the production of Yankee and Canadian airs.

Premier Ross and Lieut.-Gov. Clark spoke genially to assembled crowds in the Parliament grounds to-night, and every mention of the two countries coupled together elicited cheers from both sides.

CONTEST CONTRACTOR'S WILL.

Children of Jonathan Clark of Chicago Begin Fight for $2,000,000 Fortune.

CHICAGO, July 1.—A bill to secure a decree declaring void the will of Jonathan Clark, a contractor, whose fortune at the time of his death was estimated in the neighborhood of $2,000,000, was filed in the Circuit Court to-day. The complainants in the suit are Eunice M. Smith and Frederick W. Clark of Chicago, Emaretta M. Kaufman of Parkersburg, Iowa, and Jonathan Yates Clark of Fruitland Park, Fla., on behalf of whom six children of Jonathan Clark. By the terms of the will the entire fortune was left to Caroline Patterson. The complainants declare that in 1880, while their father was engaged in the construction of a house at Lake Geneva, Wis., he became infatuated with Caroline Patterson, at the home of whose mother he boarded while there.

CUBA MAY NOT EXHIBIT.

Appropriation for St. Louis Fair Tied Up in the Senate.

HAVANA, July 1.—The vote taken in the Senate to-day on the appropriation of $90,000 for the Cuban exhibit at the St. Louis Fair again resulted in a tie. Another vote will be taken. The opponents of the appropriation contended that Cuba would not benefit by the exhibit, which would add nothing to the reputation of her principal products.

Pocono Mountain Special,
via Lackawanna Railroad 1 P. M. Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, for Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Mt. Pocono. Meals in dining car. Excursion tickets July 3 to 6, one fare for round trip.—Adv.

KISHINEFF PETITION WILL BE FORWARDED

Russian Intimations Have Not Changed President's Attitude.

Delay Has Been Due Solely to Tardiness of Petitioners in Furnishing Address to the State Department.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The State Department, in an authorized statement made public to-night, made it clear that the delay in forwarding the petition of the B'nai B'rith on the subject of the Kishineff outrages to the Russian Government was not due to the statements, official and otherwise, from Russian sources that the petition would not be received.

The delay in the transmittal of the address has been due solely to the fact that the petitioners have been tardy in furnishing the address to the department. The statement made public by the State Department is as follows:

"At the State Department it was stated by a high official, in the absence of Secretary Hay, that the delay in forwarding the petition of the American citizens of the Jewish faith as to the ill-treatment of their coreligionists in Russia was solely due to the delay in furnishing the address to the State Department by the petitioners.

"The State Department would, of course, pay no heed to any statement purporting to emanate from the Russian Government unless such statement were made officially in some form or other to our own Government. The State Department has been scrupulously careful to act only in accordance with all the requirements of official propriety, but within the limits thus laid down it will most certainly not hesitate to give expression to the deep sympathy felt not only by the Administration, but by all the American people for the unfortunate Jews who have been the victims in the recent appalling massacres and outrages."

In speaking of the manner in which Russia has served notice of her intentions not to receive the petition, an official of the State Department, who disclaimed any purpose to speak in his official capacity, pointed out that it seemed somewhat strange, to say the least, that the Russian Government should choose this particular method of making a statement to the American people at the very time when by methods which are certainly the reverse of friendly to the United States, it has sought to make China join in breaking the plighted faith of all the powers as to the open door in Manchuria, and has endeavored to bar our people from access to the Manchurian trade.

The statement came to-night from the Russian Embassy that the Russian Government will categorically refuse to receive from any power any petitions, representations, or communications relative to its internal affairs.

The statement doubtless is made public at this time as Count Cassini is about to leave the United States for St. Petersburg. He had arranged to leave here some weeks ago, but it is understood his departure was delayed by direction from St. Petersburg, and, in anticipation that his services might be needed at Washington in connection with the popular feeling in this country over the massacre of the Jews at Kishineff.

While there has been no official communication between Count Cassini and Mr. Hay or between the Russian Foreign Office and our Ambassador at St. Petersburg in regard to the massacre, there have been personal conferences between Mr. Hay and Count Cassini on that subject. This method of exchanging views is not unusual, and especially in advance of anticipated official exchanges, and when it is not desired to give the questions discussed an official character. But, notwithstanding the positive denial that no official communication has been made to or received from Russia, there is not the slightest doubt as to the fact that Count Cassini and Secretary Hay have conferred about the Kishineff incident, and that Count Cassini was verbally informed of the attitude of the United States in regard to the massacre, and also that it was the intention of this Government to send to the Russian Foreign Office the petition of the B'nai B'rith urging an effort on the part of the Russian Government to ameliorate the condition of the Jews and to protect them from future outrages.

It is highly probable, however, that, following the practice in former cases analogous to the Kishineff massacre, the Russian Government will decline to formally receive any communication relative to its internal affairs. But the notification does not necessarily preclude our Ambassador at St. Petersburg from making known to the Russian Foreign Office the popular feeling in the United States in regard to the Kishineff massacre and the views of this Government on that deplorable event. This can be done in the same manner and by the same methods adopted by Count Cassini in his personal communications with Mr. Hay.

When the State Department's statement was shown to Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, to-night, he declined to make any comment on it. Any reply to this statement must be made under direct instructions from St. Petersburg. It is realized, both at the State Department and the Russian Embassy, that the situation is extremely delicate.

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 1.—Action by the United States Government in transmitting the petition of citizens of this country of the Jewish and of other religious faiths will not be affected by the inspired pronouncement of the Russian Government given to the public to-day. It evidently is the intention of the Administration to forward the petition to the Russian Government as soon as it is in readiness.

This is rendered certain by a statement made here to-night by authority, which says that "the action of the Administration in reference to the outrages on the Russian Jews would be wholly unaffected by any newspaper publication purporting to emanate from the Russian Government or by any communication not properly forwarded to the State Department."

President Roosevelt declined to discuss for publication the statement authorized by the Russian Government. He said that any presentation of the position of this Government properly ought to come from the State Department.

Mexican Bank Increases Capital Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 1.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the National Bank of Mexico, held in Mexico City, the Council of Administration of that institution was authorized to increase its capital stock from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
is the best, perfectly pure, flavor concentrated.—Adv.

CAUGHT AFTER EIGHT YEARS.

New Yorker Wanted for Disfiguring His Wife Arrested in Baltimore.

Nathaniel Zemon, forty-four years old, who formerly lived in Yonkers, was brought to this city last night from Baltimore by Detective Sergeant Deevy and locked up in Police Headquarters charged with assault in the first degree. He was arrested for a crime committed eight years ago. He had been a fugitive ever since that time.

On the evening of March 1, 1895, Zemon went to his Yonkers home and informed his wife, according to her story, that he had received word from her brother that her father was dying. He told her to get ready and they would go at once to New York. They boarded a train and went to the Grand Central Station.

After leaving the station Mrs. Zemon alleges her husband walked her over to First Avenue and Forty-second Street, where the tunnel begins. They had had some trouble because of Zemon's jealousy of her, and she says he told her that he had forgiven her. He took her into the mouth of the tunnel and put his arms around her.

She says she thought he was going to kiss her. Instead, she says, he drew a knife across her throat and threw it into the tunnel. Mrs. Zemon fell to the ground unconscious, and her husband fled. She was discovered and taken to the Flower Hospital, where she remained for four months before she recovered.

Detective Sergeant Deevy says that Zemon went to Europe immediately after the commission of the crime, and lived there about four years. Then he returned to this country and went to Baltimore, where he lived at 315 High Street. After her recovery Mrs. Zemon went to live in Brooklyn, and at the present time conducts a flat store at 45 Grand Street, that borough.

About two weeks ago Zemon came to this city and called on one of his sons, who is employed in an electrician's office. He left saying he was going back to Baltimore. The boy told his brother of meeting his father, and the next day Mrs. Zemon went to see District Attorney Jerome, who directed her to see Inspector McClusky of the Detective Bureau. Detective Sergeant Deevy was sent to Baltimore, where, with the assistance of the local police, he succeeded in locating Zemon. The prisoner will be arraigned in the Tombs Police Court this morning.

ST. LOUIS BROKERS FAIL.

W. C. Lamping & Co. Unable to Meet Margin Calls for Wheat—Compromise Effected.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 1.—The dumping of millions of bushels of July wheat to-day, largely for Thomas A. Cleage, following a decline of over 10 cents since Friday, and the consequent calls for margins coupled with the delivery of considerable cash wheat, resulted in W. C. Lamping & Co., a firm which has been acting as brokers for Cleage, failing to meet margin calls.

William C. Lamping said that he had not been able to meet all the margin calls because Cleage had not met the margin calls which the Lamping firm had made on him. He declared, however, that the firm would pay dollar for dollar. To-night Lamping and his creditors came to an agreement whereby he will be allowed to make a cash settlement to-morrow at considerably below the market price. Cleage said to-night that Lamping owes as much as $1,000,000 to-day (of margins), and that his deals were all

[illegible] Thomas Cope[illegible]mission Company, the principal brokers for Cleage, said all margin calls on his house had been met and all cash wheat paid for and the firm was in good shape. The firm had taken $10,000 cash wheat off the hands of Lamping.

MUST PROVE HE IS ALIVE.

James Watson, Pension Seeker, Confronted with Official Report of His Death.

Special to The New York Times.

SULLIVAN, Ind., July 1.—James Watson, a veteran of the Mexican war, residing here, is unable to prove to the Pension Department that he is alive. Watson served as a private throughout the Mexican war in Company G, First Illinois Infantry. Toward the close of the war he was taken seriously ill, and the surgeon pronounced his case a hopeless one. His Captain failed to give him a discharge, but gave him a certificate showing that he had served in the above company. Watson lost this by destruction of his home by fire in 1852.

A short time ago he applied for a pension, and was greatly surprised to-day to learn from the War Department that he was reported dead. Watson believes that his Captain, relying on the statement of his surgeon that he could not live, reported him dead.

JUDGE PARKER IN ATLANTA.

Meets Legislators and Is Greeted as "Our Next President"—Guest of Bar Association.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, July 1.—Judge Alton B. Parker's reception at the State Capitol to-day was an ovation. Surrounded by the members of the Supreme Court of Georgia, he met every member of the Legislature and hundreds of the citizens of Atlanta.

Clark Howell, President of the Senate, stood by Judge Parker's side and introduced the members of the body over which he presides. Speaker Newton Morris was then introduced and presented the members of the House of Representatives. Representative Brooks, who claims to be the man who first called for a reorganization of the Democratic Party after the disastrous Bryan campaign, told Judge Parker that he wanted to see another Democratic President. Judge Parker replied:

"Yes, we all want to see that, and we must have a Democratic President."

"Yes, and we hope you will be the man, Judge," cried several of those who heard the remark.

After the representatives a number of other citizens were introduced.

Many who met Judge Parker declared that they hoped he would be the next President of the United States, and assured him of the South's support. Some greeted him as "our next President."

Benjamin Blackburn, of the Executive Department of State, remarked that every man he met "meeting" was registered.

Judge Parker looked at him inquiringly.

"Not registered voters, Judge," said Mr. Blackburn, "but of registered stock. They are all thoroughbreds."

"There is quite a difference," answered Judge Parker.

From the Supreme Court room Judge Parker was escorted downstairs to the Governor's reception room, where he was cordially greeted by Gov. Terrell.

A reception was tendered Mrs. Parker this afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. L. Peel. She met over 100 of the women of Atlanta.

To-night Judge Parker was the guest of honor at the banquet of the Georgia Bar Association at the Kimball. Sixty-five covers were laid, and the speakers were Judge Parker, T. G. Dubignon, Roland Ellis, Gov. Joseph M. Terrell, Senator A. S. Clay, Judge J. H. Lumpkin, Judge John S. Candler, Hoke Smith, P. W. Meldrim, Clark Howell, Judge W. T. Newman, and Mr. Washington. All the speeches were informal.

Judge Parker and his wife will leave tomorrow morning for Tallulah Falls, where Judge Parker will on Friday address the Bar Association. He has not yet decided when he will return home. He is thinking of going back by boat from Savannah, and if he does, will probably be in Atlanta for twelve hours, or at least half a day, on his return from Tallulah.

Get the Habit. Go to Brill Brothers.—Adv.

RAILROAD COMMISSION ON SERVICE IN THIS CITY

State Board Instructs Transportation Lines to Increase Power.

Great Increase in Number of Travelers This Year—Service During Rush Hours Will Be Improved—More Sanitary Cars.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 1.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners, while approving of the changes made by the various street surface and elevated railroads in New York City to improve the traffic facilities, has decided to continue the work of improvement and indicates that the greatest difficulty now is in the obtaining of sufficient motive power. Each company will be asked to at once increase its facilities in that direction.

Acting under the directions of the board and furnishing the additional trains and cars demanded, it is shown that from Feb. 1 to July 1 this year, the enormous number 410,414,084 passengers were carried in the City of New York, or 31,880,126 more than last year in the same period. The figures in detail are:

	1902.	1903.
Borough of Manhattan	251,501,070	271,540,322
Borough of Bronx	11,661,022	12,961,326
Borough of Brooklyn	106,834,731	118,041,445
Borough of Queens	6,416,776	7,304,316
Borough of Richmond	1,089,879	2,217,066
Total	378,504,058	410,414,084

Total increase, 31,880,126.

During the same period there was an increase in car mileage as follows:

	1902.
Borough of Manhattan	5,498,197
Borough of Bronx	275,474
Borough of Brooklyn	447,649
Borough of Queens	160,275
Borough of Richmond	101,071
Total	6,541,666

In the same period the Manhattan Railway added 222 cars, and the Metropolitan 312. The greatest number of passengers carried by the Manhattan in one day was 911,000, and by the Metropolitan 1,000,000. The board expresses its gratification at this, and says:

MUST FURNISH MORE POWER.

The board fully realizes the need of relief in the unfortunate situation, and has acted not only upon the many suggestions offered of New York, but has consulted some of the ablest experts in transportation matters in the country. While the result has to some extent been gratifying, we believe that further improvement can be made, and are determined to continue our efforts to bring it about. Since the hearing in January the board has investigated the methods employed by the different railroads in Greater New York in keeping the records of the movements of cars and trains, with a view to suggesting such changes in existing methods as will give the earliest possible information and data necessary for the use of the board in suggesting further changes.

The power question has received attention, and the board is of the opinion that in this matter there is going to be progress. From the report of operations, which is herewith submitted, it is evident to the board that in most cases provision for additional power should be made at once, and companies whose power will be inadequate in any year from the date of this report have been urged to make such provisions.

This matter is at present being investigated by the electrical expert of the board, and a report on the power conditions of each company will be submitted by him not later than July 10, when the board will issue a supplementary report on this subject.

When the new schedule ordered by the board was put into effect on the Manhattan elevated, there was more or less irregularity and confusion, but as the employes became more familiar with the service better results were obtained, and trains are now run more nearly on schedule time.

The matter of increased service during rush hours is still under investigation. As soon as it is found that such service is practical and that more trains can be operated with safety, orders will be issued to increase the number.

As to the surface roads, they show an improvement, and as subway construction progresses and conditions become somewhat more normal a marked change for the better will be shown.

The board desires to express its thanks to Gen. Greene, Capt. Piper, and Commissioner Woodbury for their hearty co-operation in regard to better the condition under which surface cars run. As a result of their efforts more cars are run on the interborough lines, and our reports show a decrease of causes of detention of cars.

An ordinance is now pending in the Board of Aldermen, designed to regulate traffic on the streets. Such an ordinance would be of great aid to the Police Department in preventing blockades and keeping the tracks more nearly free for the surface cars.

The new cars ordered by the board for elevated service have nearly all been received and are in service. The new closed cars ordered by this board to be used by the Interurban will have different style of ventilation, similar to that used in steam roads, the ventilators are so arranged that the air will be drawn outward rather than in, as is done at times under present arrangements, and it is believed that under the new scheme cars can be ventilated in extreme cold weather without causing a draught dangerous to the passengers. The grab handle on the bell shaft has been remodeled so as to be about seven inches nearer the conductor. This enables him to stand in the middle of the car and ring up fares without interfering with passengers.

The board has also under consideration the importance of keeping the notices of opening by the Board of Health properly posted. There can be no doubt as to the good results of this work, for the board has inspected at different times the cars which have been switched out for cleaning and find but little evidence of violation.

To assist the various local organizations which have been active in securing better transportation facilities, the board investigated the subject of additional transfer points on some of the important lines. It believes that they should be established and has so advised the companies. Plans for new transfer points are now being made, and the companies promise to have the same established at an early date.

Speaking of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the board says: "The company has been for several years seriously handicapped for want of power. This has to some extent been overcome, but the board will insist upon additional power being provided so as to meet the requirements of rapidly growing traffic of the company.

"We have examined the contracts for the erection of power house supply equipment, and believe that it is using every possible effort to secure the early completion of plants. Strikes and other causes have caused serious and expensive delays."

The transfer system has been improved, but the board intends to improve it still more on this road. Beginning July 1 transfers will be exchanged between the Seventh Avenue and Court Street lines at the intersection of Fifteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, and at the intersection of Fulton Street and Rockaway Avenue, between the Fulton Street and Hamburg Avenue lines.

The company has recently sold a number of worn-out cars. Seventy-five new cars have been ordered, the closed cars to be delivered in the Fall and the open ones in the Spring. One hundred and sixty-seven of the open cars have been painted since Jan. 1.

The company, realizing the need of securing more power, has begun the erection of a new power house and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of five engines and necessary electrical equipments. It promises to have this installation in time for Winter business.

MANHATTAN'S IMPROVEMENTS.

Relating to the Manhattan, the board says:

"All cars are equipped with the train or conductor's valve. The four or five steam trains in service will be out by July 1, and all lines operated by electricity after that date. Plans have been drawn up and approved for widening and otherwise improving a number of the down-town station stairways, and the company promises to complete the work as soon as practicable.

"The board has had its inspectors check up the time tables approved by it Jan. 31, 1903, and from actual tallies made at the different terminal stations it finds all trains scheduled are actually in service."

CHIEF PURROY HURT IN BROADWAY FIRE.

Trolley Lines Blocked for Over Two Hours—Two Firemen Severely Shocked by Electricity.

Fully $75,000 damage was caused by a fire which gutted the three upper stories of the eight-story whitegoods front building at 472 and 474 Broadway, near Broome Street, last night. The building is occupied wholly by wholesale dry and fancy goods dealers, and the presence on the three burned floors of large quantities of light and flimsy goods made the fire a very different one to fight.

Broadway was entirely blocked between Grand and Broome Streets for more than two hours, and long lines of trolley cars were stalled on either side of the scene of trouble. The Grand street horse car line was also blocked for a while.

Several firemen were cut by broken glass, and Acting Chief King of the Second Battalion and others were slightly overcome by smoke, while Firemen Reddin and Daly of Engine 31, while holding the nozzle of their hose against the furnace on the sixth floor, sustained a severe electric shock, a circuit being established, it is supposed, from seven feet wire through the water column of water to the two men. They recovered after resting a while.

Chief Purroy nearly severed the third finger of his left hand with broken glass while directing his forces on the sixth story, and kept at his work unconcernedly for some time. He was persuaded finally to let Surgeon Lawson of St. Vincent's Hospital stitch the wound together.

The fire apparently started on the sixth floor, in the premises occupied by the Moore-Belding Company, wholesale dealers in lace goods, and spread through a wide airshaft which extends from the roof down to the second story. The flames went across the shaft into the establishment of Edward Horrax, another lace goods dealer, and worked upward to the seventh floor, occupied by J. C. Dowd & Co., dealers in fancy goods; Jacob Rohmer, embroideries, and the Wood Dress Shield Company, next to the top floor, in which are located the two underwear concerns of George Weiderhoid and John Weiderhoid. All three floors were practically burned out, and much damage will be caused the firms by the flow of the immense quantities of water used on the flames.

An automatic alarm, followed by a first alarm from the box at Broadway and Broome Street, brought Acting Deputy Chief Burns to the fire soon after it was discovered, shortly before 8 o'clock. Chief Purroy was not on duty, and seeing the flames were attacking the fire both from the Broadway front of the building and at the rear at 46 and 48 Mercer Street.

It was fully an hour before the flames were under control and the woodwork of the top stories burned fiercely. Many of the fire escapes in the building, and unusual pressure was required to force the water to the top floors. This caused the frequent bursting of hose and some delay in controlling the fire. When the flames burst out on the seventh and eighth floors the firemen of Engine 6 took a hose to the roof of the six-story building at No. 49 opposite. Hardly was the water turned on, when the hose burst halfway up, sending a group of spectators in front of it scurrying. At the same time one of the firemen of Engine 17 was overcome by smoke on the sixth floor of the burning building, and carried to the street by Fireman George Butler of Detail 29. The Engine 17 man recovered after a few minutes and, refusing to give his name, hurried back into the smoke.

EX-POSTMASTER SUES MACHEN

Toledo Man Seeks Payment of a Note Said to Have Been Given for Money Borrowed.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 1.—Rudolph Brand, who was Postmaster of Toledo during Cleveland's second term, by his counsel, Kohn & Northrup, has filed an action in Common Pleas Court against August W. and Mary A. Machen to collect $800 on a promissory note.

Machen is a well-known Toledoan just now involved deeply in the Post Office scandal in Washington. On May 12, 1903, the note for $800 at 8 per cent. was given Mary Machen, mother of August, joining as maker, it is claimed.

This note was to secure borrowed money. Attachment on realty on Collingwood Ave., now belonging to the mother was issued.

CANNOT BUILD RAILROAD NOW.

New York and Portchester Restrained Pending Decision of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 1.—The Appellate Division to-day handed down a decision granting an injunction restraining the New York and Portchester Railroad Company from constructing its road or condemning land for right of way.

The injunction was granted on application of the New York City and Westchester Railroad Company, which has an appeal before the Court of Appeals involving the right of the New York and Portchester Company to build and operate its road. This appeal will be argued some time next Fall. The injunction is continued until the appeal shall be decided.

The appeal involves wholly different questions from those raised on the appeal of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, recently decided, involving both the validity of the charter of the Portchester Railroad and legality of the Railroad Commissioners' certificate. Neither question has as yet been passed upon by the Court of Appeals.

WILL SHUT OUT NEW YORKERS

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, July 1.—In order to prevent the export of tin ore from Singapore and Penang to the United States, the Government of the federated Malay States has imposed a prohibitive duty on the export of ore outside the limits of that British colony. The object is to retain control of both production and smelting of tin ore, which yields large revenue to the Malay States.

Mailed advices from Singapore, via Hongkong, state that an American syndicate having headquarters in New York has been negotiating to buy tin ore produced along the Malay Straits ship it to New York, and there smelt and refine it for the market. Believing at Singapore that the starting of such an industry in New York would result in raising the tariff on tin products and make it even harder for the Malay States to ship their product to this country, which now consists of 70 per cent. of their output, large tin smelters have lately been built at Penang and Singapore.

Cranberry Lake and Back, $7.
via Lackawanna Railroad, Hoboken Ferry. Special train leaves New York 9:15 A. M., arrives at the lake 11:15 A. M. All amusements.—Adv.

REPUBLICANS SHELVE "THE IOWA IDEA."

Convention Adopts Senator Allison's Compromise Planks.

"Shelter to Trusts" Plank Dropped—Gov. Cummins Renominated, but Openly Humiliated by "Standpatters."

Governor—ALBERT B. CUMMINS, Des Moines.
Lieutenant Governor—JOHN HARRIOTT, Stuart.
Supreme Judge—CHAS. A. BISHOP, Des Moines.
Railroad Commissioner—DAVID S. PALMER, Waukegan.
State Superintendent of Schools—J. RIGGS SWEARINGEN.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 1.—The "Iowa Idea" was shelved at the Republican State Convention to-day, and Gov. Cummins, who was renominated, was subjected to humiliation by the triumphant "stand-patters." The Cummins tariff revision plank of 1901 and 1902, containing the famous "shelter-to-trusts" phrase, was eliminated, and in its place two distinct planks dealing with the tariff and the trusts as separate questions were adopted. They were drawn by Senator Allison, and were to some extent a compromise, inasmuch as the possibility of tariff revision at some future time was recognized.

The humiliation which was put upon the Republican standard-bearer consisted in the overthrow of a prearranged scheme to "save his face." Gov. Cummins and his friends, knowing that the Allison planks would be adopted, demanded that a majority of the Committee on Resolutions should be Cummins men, in order that they might say that the committee was controlled by them and the platform was their own handiwork.

The Governor yesterday told Senator Allison that he had receded from his position to the extent of making no fight against the Allison planks, but that he would like to come before the convention with the assistance of his friends and not his enemies. Senator Allison agreed to this, but as soon as the bargain became known there was trouble. The Republican leaders of the Ninth District served notice that they would manage their affairs and that they would put Representative Smith on the Committee on Resolutions and not State Senator Junkin, as Gov. Cummins, as desired by Gov. Cummins. The Sixth District followed suit and served notice that they also would hold their own caucus and would put H. W. Robertson, of Colfax, a well-known "standpatter," on the committee instead of J. W. Card of Grinnell, who had been designated by Gov. Cummins.

The fight ended in an anti-Cummins committee of six to five. Thus the Governor was renominated on a platform drawn in accordance with the wishes of his enemies and presented by a committee made up against his protest, of his opponents.

The planks drawn by Senator Allison were made up after conferences with J. W. Blythe, George D. Perkins, Gov. Cummins, and numerous other leaders both in and out of Iowa. While they were intended as compromise planks and as worded that both "stand-patters" and "Iowa Ideas" can be able to claim that they represent their views, and while every effort had been made to secure harmony, a division on the subject was made apparent in the speech at the convention by Gov. Cummins made as originally planned, it was Mr. Blythe, the anti-Cummins leader, who read the resolutions. Senators Allison and Dolliver described the platform as a correct statement of Republican principles, but Representative Hepburn, who had made the fight which resulted in securing their opposition to any tariff changes and enlarged the Dingley bill.

Practically they took issue with the Governor, whose speech of acceptance was a reaffirmation of his views on the tariff question and an announcement of his determination to urge his views upon the national leaders. He claimed that the platform gave him warrant for continuing in his former views.

The Cummins men gained one point in the course of the session. They elected their candidate for permanent Chairman, I. A. Kendall of Albia. The Committee on Permanent Organization elected him by six votes to five for Secretary Wilson, whom the "stand-patters" had put up as a candidate upon whom all should be able to agree.

Mr. Kendall's speech was brief and did not refer to political issues. The speech of ex-Congressman George D. Perkins, the temporary Chairman, on the contrary, congratulated the tariff and trust questions. Mr. Perkins declared that the question of trusts is one of the modern system of business and should be regulated and not abolished. He gave no hint that they should in any way be attacked through the tariff.

The fight was now commenced for the control of the delegation to the next Republican National Convention. Cummins has practically announced himself as a candidate to head the delegation, and the fight will be a bitter one. At a meeting of the State Committee this afternoon R. H. Spence, an anti-Cummins man, was re-elected Chairman.

While there was no opposition to the platform, both wings of the party are claiming victory to-night. Gov. Cummins and his supporters say that to-day's tariff plank contains no substance, and that is found in the last clause, while the anti-Cummins "stand-patters" are congratulating themselves upon the elimination of the "shelter to trusts" clause.

THE PLATFORM.

The Allison compromise planks, separating the tariff and trust issues, and dropping the "shelter-to-monopoly" plank of last year, are as follows:

"We reiterate our faith in the historic principle of protection. Under its influence our country, foremost in the bounties of nature, has become foremost in production. It has enabled the laborer to successfully demand good wages, and has induced capital to engage in production with a reasonable hope of a fair reward. Its vindication is found in the history of its success and the rapidity with which our National resources have been developed and our industrial independence secured, and we heartily renew our pledge to maintain it.

"Tariff rates enacted to carry this policy into effect should be just, fair, and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism, and must from time to time be revised and changed to meet the varying conditions incident to the progress of our industries, and their changing relations in our foreign and domestic commerce. Duties that are too low should be increased, and duties that are too high should be reduced.

"We indorse the policy of reciprocity as the natural complement of protection. Reciprocity between nations is trade for mutual advantage and both sides must give and take. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own markets for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

"We approve the treaty with Cuba, recently ratified, as conferring substantial benefits upon both countries, and urge that the remaining steps necessary to make it effective be promptly taken.

"We believe that the large corporations commonly called 'trusts' should be regulated and supervised both in their organization and operation that their evil

Niagara Falls and Return, $5.
via Lackawanna Railroad July 4, good until July 5. (29, 1.182 9 way.—Adv.

"Get the Habit." Go to Brill Brothers.—Adv.

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tendencies may be checked and their evil practices prevented. In many instances these are efficient industrial instruments and the natural outcome of an inevitable process of economic evolution. We do not desire their destruction, but insist that they shall be so regulated and controlled as to prevent monopoly and promote competition, just in the fullest measure necessary to advance the public good.

The patriotic and resolute course of the President of the United States in his recommendations to Congress upon this subject and upon the related subject of the further regulation of inter-State commerce commands our confidence and approbation, and recent legislation of Congress in harmony with his recommendations meets our hearty approval.

Among the other planks are these:

We commend entirely and without reservation the administration of President Roosevelt. Called as he was to the office of Chief Executive under the most trying circumstances, his fidelity to the public welfare, the wisdom and moderation of his utterances and counsel, and the painstaking zeal which he brings to the performance of all his duties, command our respect and admiration. Iowa Republicans, in common with the Republicans of the entire National, except and desire his unanimous nomination as his own successor.

We congratulate the people of the State that in the Senate of the United States they have representatives of the highest character and influence, and that our representatives in the lower house of Congress occupy positions of foremost place in that body.

We note with satisfaction the gradual improvement of conditions in our relations with the Philippine Islands under our administration police, avoiding the necessity for control through military power, and we commend the steady progress made in the preparation of the Philippine people for the fullest practical degree of self-government.

We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard, as enunciated in the National platform of the National Republican Convention in 1896 and 1900, which resulted in the establishment of the parity of all our money and the stability of our currency on a gold basis.

The essence of free government is government by law. Laws must be enforced by the Government, and should be cheerfully obeyed by the people. The spirit of lawlessness, wherever it may manifest itself, and by whomsoever committed, the fidelity and zeal of the National and State officials wherever exercised for the vindication of this principle.

We are earnestly opposed to all legislation designed to accomplish the disfranchisement of citizens upon lines of race, color, or condition in life, and condemn the measures adopted by the Democratic Party in certain States of the Union to accomplish that end.

Under Republican Administration of National affairs, gratitude to our soldiers and sailors has been attested by liberal pensions provided by legislation supported always by the nearly unanimous votes of the Republicans in Congress. We recommend further provision for this purpose as may the last Congress."

The convention, which was called to order by State Chairman Spence, was one of the largest held by the Republicans of Iowa in years. Chairman Spence presented Mr. Perkins of Sioux City as temporary Chairman.

At the afternoon session the Credentials Committee reported no contest and all the counties represented. The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization named N. E. Kendall for Chairman and E. W. Weeks of Guthrie Centre for Secretary. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was not ready for the nomination of candidates was taken up. A motion that Gov. Cummins be renominated by acclamation was received with a volume of "Ayes," seconded by prolonged cheering and cries for Mr. Cummins. A committee was named to bring him into the Auditorium.

In a similar way Lieut. Gov. John Harriot was renominated. Three ballots were required to name a candidate for State Superintendent, the final ballot resulting: F. J. Riggs, 681; H. L. Adams, 645, and F. Merwin, 10. The nomination of Mr. Riggs was made unanimous. The report for the Resolutions Committee was presented at this point by the Chairman, J. W. Blythe of Burlington. The platform was adopted by a unanimous vote just as the committee reported it. Gov. Cummins, who was the guest of the night of the Governor on the stage he was cheered and applauded.

Gov. Cummins in accepting the renomination expressed his unqualified approval of "every line and letter" of the platform. He said:

"I cannot allow this occasion to pass without a word respecting some differences of opinion in the Republican ranks as to the tariff and reciprocity. We all stand firmly for the policy of protection. It is the fundamental economic doctrine of the Republican Party, and every Republican must believe in it, stand for it, and advocate it else he is not a Republican.

"When however we approach the application of the policy to our industrial affairs there is room for honest difference of opinion, and I for one neither discourage nor condemn the fair, honest and frank expression of these differences of opinion. I may say further that no schedule of duties which should be changed now, some may believe that there are schedules that should be changed next July, and there are others who may believe that the schedules should not be changed at all, and still they are all Republicans and are entitled to the fullest and freest expression of their views. The common enemy. I neither impugn any man's motives, question his integrity, or challenge his Republicanism because he does not agree with me concerning the application of the historic principle to the industries of the country. I myself during the last two years I have frequently given utterance to my views upon the various phases of the tariff and reciprocity.

"Those views have not been hastily formed nor carelessly expressed, and I shall maintain them in the future as I have in the past, simply because I believe them to be true. I have the profoundest faith in the policy of protection, and I find in the platforms you have just adopted one of the most complete and emphatic utterances in wisdom and efficiency ever penned by the hand of man. I believe that the mighty transformations of the last six years demand a change in some of the schedules that were enacted to carry this policy into effect, and I find in your platform a distinct recognition of the necessity. I believe that some of the tariff rates are too high, and that they should be reduced; and I find in the platform the warrant for my position.

"I believe that monopolies are intolerable, and that all just powers of government should be unceasingly exerted to prevent and overthrow them, and I find in the platform that tariff schedules must be opposed to domestic monopoly as well as foreign control. I believe in the reciprocity which will increase the production of American farms and American workshops, and I find in the platform that reciprocity between nations is trade for mutual advantage, and both sides must give and take. Conscious of the difference of opinion that have already outlined, and conscious of nothing but a spirit of amity, I yet intend to exert all my power, humble and feeble as it is, to make the views I have so inadequately stated the prevailing views of the Republican Party."

The convention completed its business with the renomination by acclamation of Chief Justice Charles A. Bishop of Des Moines, and of Col. D. J. Palmer of Washington for Railroad Commissioner. No scenes had the nominations been made than a chorus of cries for Senator Dolliver, who was repeatedly cheered as he came to the stage. In the course of his address Senator Dolliver said:

"On the great principles of the party we are one and on the details of the party we shall become sufficiently one for the Democratic Party in Iowa another taste of their old-time habitual experiences, for we have drawn a platform that is not only strong enough to hold up every one of the hundred thousand Republicans of Iowa, but it is wide enough to permit every one of us to move about on it comfortably without having our convictions gibbed, footed, or pushed overboard. The old Republican Party is not likely, in my judgment, to go into the next Presidential campaign either with divided councils or with broken ranks. The Democratic party, the incoherent demonstration of the day. Responding to repeated calls for "Allison," the venerable Senator arose in his box and made his way across the footlights to the stage. Delegates and spectators alike arose to their feet, and standing, repeatedly cheered him. When quiet has been restored, Senator Allison said:

"I have listened, as you all have, to the platform reported by your Committee on Resolutions which embodied, as you believe, as I believe, the principles and the policies of the Republican Party from the day of its birth down to the present moment, and that party, when it abandons these great principles and policies, will have no longer any reason for its existence. It is unnecessary for me to say that I gathered here to-day differ upon the details respecting the application of these policies, when we come into the assemblages of representative men of all the States of this Nation, having seen diversification of interests, conducting more or less and more extensive business, we shall see differences, but when we come to apply these policies we will apply them intelligently, taking care of the just rights of ourselves and also the just rights of all those with whom we are associated in dealing with them. I have already outlined, and conscious of nothing put

W. GOULD BROKAW IS SUED BY MRS. POILLON

He is the Defendant in the Action for $250,000.

Papers Drawn in a Slander Suit in Consequence of Statements Attributed to the Club Member.

The man against whom Mrs. Katherine Poillon of 200 West Eighty-sixth Street had brought suit to recover $250,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage is admitted to be William Gould Brokaw, member of many clubs, a millionaire in his own right, and the son of Isaac V. Brokaw. Attorneys on both sides, however, decline to allow inspection of the papers in the case, alleging professional propriety. Benjamin Steinhardt of Howe & Hummel said yesterday that the copies of the complaint and the answer were in his office, but declined to state the amount of damages sought.

"It doesn't matter what they ask," said Mr. Steinhardt. "It's what they get; and not a cent can be recovered from my client in this case, because under his decree of divorce from his previous wife the law bars his marrying again."

Mr. Brokaw was divorced about five years ago by his wife, who was Miss Cordelia Coudert, niece of Frederic R. Coudert, who in March last married again, William G. Rodger of Providence, R. I.

Mr. Steinhardt declared that if his client had made promises to marry Mrs. Poillon such promises could not stand as a contract. Asked whether this was the line of defense he intended to adopt, he said: "One of them."

He was under the impression that the suit had been under way for a year. He did not deny that his client had been more or less devoted to Mrs. Poillon, but declared that her attorneys, by allowing publicity, had destroyed their only hope of getting money from his client, who might have preferred to avoid appearing in the public eye in such a matter. As to a statement purporting to come from Mrs. Poillon that his client had offered $50,000 to compromise the suit, he said no such offer had been made through him.

Moses Grossman of Howe, Grossman & Vorhaus is attorney for Mrs. Poillon. Mr. Grossman said it was true that his client had begun suit for $250,000 for breach of promise to marry, but declined to show the papers. The answer filed to his complaint, he said, consists of a series of admissions and denials and makes no reference to legal disability of Mr. Brokaw on account of his previous marriage and divorce.

Mr. Grossman further said it had been stated that Mr. Brokaw had said the suit was an "infamous attempt at blackmail," and he would "fight it to the bitter end."

"I object to the use of the word 'blackmail,'" said Mr. Grossman, "as the very essence of blackmail is a threat. If Mr. Brokaw said that (which I do not believe) he must prove his statement. I have directed papers to be drawn on my client's account in a suit for malicious slander in case Mr. Brokaw did make the statement.

"I have heard, too, that Mr. Brokaw has said that the letters my client has of his are in part forgeries—that again is a statement he must prove. The letters are in my client's keeping."

William Kinsley, a handwriting expert, at 220 Broadway, says that about three weeks ago he was applied to by Howe & Hummel to pass upon the genuineness of alleged additions to certain letters written by a client. Later Mr. Grossman called at his office about similar matters, going to his office with Mr. Poillon. He explained that he was retained by the other side, and suggested that both parties might retain him and abide by his decision. His suggestion was not accepted, and he was not allowed to examine the letters.

"Never having examined the letters," said Mr. Kinsley, "I never passed upon the genuineness of the disputed parts."

At her apartments in the St. Germain at 240 West Eighty-sixth street, all day Wednesday Mrs. Poillon was bested with callers. Most of them received polite messages to call again in an hour—and coming were put off again. Others were admitted, and Miss Chrome, the handsome, tall young woman, saw others. Miss Poillon is Mrs. Poillon's sister; for when the latter was divorced from Joseph P. Smith of Troy, N. Y., she resumed her family name. Her father was Henry Poillon of Troy, said to have been prominent, and to have kept at least a marriage. Miss Poillon is said to have independent means, and her age is given as twenty-eight.

When she was told the story of Mr. Brokaw's having said her suit was "an infamous attempt at blackmail," Mrs. Poillon said the statement was cowardly.

Mrs. Poillon told more of attentions paid to her by Mr. Brokaw since they met three years ago. Many of these letters, she says, begin "My dear little wife," and are in a style decidedly venite.

Mrs. Poillon says she has a "lovely" trousseau, and that she was to have married Mr. Brokaw at Easter—but just before that time he told her it was not to be. Mr. Brokaw's people wanted a more fashionable woman than herself, she declared, and that was the reason.

Mr. Brokaw could not be found yesterday. He is a member of many clubs, including the Union League, the New York Yacht, and the Larchmont Yacht. He has a fine country place at Great Neck, L. I., a shooting preserve in North Carolina. He is about forty-five years old.

MR. FIELD ADVISES CAUTION.

Chicago Merchant Believes Prosperity Has Reached Its Topmost Point.

"I am afraid that we have reached the topmost point of our great prosperity," declared Marshall Field of Chicago before sailing for Europe on the Oceanic yesterday. "To my mind the situation is precarious as it stands at present. I think there is need for caution among business men for a time."

Mr. Field discussed the situation from a stock-market standpoint, saying: "A very great peril is the lack of confidence in some of the new industrial combinations. Take the United States Shipbuilding Company: when a great corporation like that carries its dissensions into the courts it causes investors to fight shy of others, and the result is bound to be a disturbance of financial conditions. Good may come to some benefit in these things, as it will probably tend toward bringing about a healthier condition of affairs by weeding out the combinations that are not on a firm basis."

Asked what he thought to be one of the most potent dangers he answered "Strikes." "They have been carried to such an extent that no one knows what to figure on," he said. "The attitude of organized labor is of the most vital importance. Contracts have been violated, strikes have been ordered on the most flimsy pretexts, and rules have been enforced that have caused serious embarrassment to capital.

"These strikes and clouds of approaching dissension between capital and labor are fully appreciated by the big railroad interests. Improvements that were planned long ago are being abandoned and the result may be the throwing out of employment of hundreds of men.

"I hope and believe that we will escape misfortune and be able to continue as we have, but I honestly believe that the time has come for the exercise of the greatest conservatism. Labor leaders should recognize this as well as business men, and call a halt on indiscriminate disturbances."

KILLED BY HOTEL ELEVATOR.

Rossmore Employe Held on Manslaughter Charge for the Coroner.

Theodore Sisco, thirty-nine years old, a negro butler employed by Mrs. E. W. Freeman of 208 West Eighty-fourth Street, was instantly killed at the Rossmore Hotel last night by a descending elevator. Thomas Gilmer, twenty-seven years old, also colored, of 432 West Fifty-seventh Street, the elevator man, was arrested and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station on a charge of manslaughter.

Sisco wandered out into the hall last night and put his head through the opening presumably to see the machinery. The elevator, in charge of Gilmer, was just above him. It was descending rapidly and struck Sisco on the back of the neck and head, breaking his neck and fracturing his skull. It also dragged his body through the opening and it fell to the bottom of the shaft.

Sergt. Brindley said he was satisfied that the accident was the result of no fault on the part of Gilmer, but that he would have to hold him until the Coroner released him.

Post Office Inspectors. The third man removed was George B. Crane, the specific charge against him being the giving of false testimony before the Inspectors.

KEAN HORSE DOCKING CASE.

Court Dismisses Action Because Defendant's Coachman Had Been Fined for Same Offense.

ORANGE, N. J., July 1.—Justice of the Peace James H. Vreeland of East Orange this afternoon rendered his decision in the case of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals against Alexander L. Kean, a brother of United States Senator John Kean, the allegation being that Mr. Kean docked one of his horses at his place in West Livingston. His coachman, George Thompson, was sued for the same offense and was fined $50. Thereupon Mr. Kean's counsel, Frank E. Bradner, while admitting that Mr. Kean had participated in the operation, raised the point that one penalty could be recovered, and his client therefore was not liable.

In announcing his decision to-day the Justice declared in favor of Mr. Kean. The court said in part:

"A single action for a penalty may be sustained against several who join in the selling of liquor without license. Though several concur in the commission of an act for which a penalty is given, only one penalty can be recovered either in one of several actions.

"On June 16, 1903, judgment was entered against George Thompson for $50 and costs of court for the violation of the thirteenth section of the act entitled 'An act for the prevention of cruelty to animals.' This suit is brought to recover a penalty. The penalty described by statute has been imposed and a satisfaction for the wrong done. Though the words of the statute render every person offending liable, only one penalty can be recovered."

WANTS GAS PIPE INSPECTORS.

Superintendent of Buildings Thompson Asks President Cantor to Aid Him.

Borough President Cantor received yesterday a long communication from Superintendent of Buildings Thompson, in which he recalls a conference with Mr. Cantor with reference to forming a division in his bureau for the inspection of gas pipes. He says he has decided that it would be for the best interests of the city to make changes in the building code to this effect.

He suggests that permits for the laying and installation of gas pipes in all buildings be issued by the Building Department, and only to regularly licensed plumbers, and that rules be made that will require the best quality of standard wrought iron pipe of a diameter from ⅜ of an inch to 4 inches. It is also suggested that after all piping is fitted the plumber in the presence of an Inspector from the Building Department must make a test with air to a pressure equal to a column of mercury 6 inches in height, and the same to stand for five minutes, and that only a mercury gauge shall be used.

It is further suggested that no meter shall be set by any gas company until a certificate is filed with them from the Building Department certifying that the gas pipes and fixtures comply in all respects with the department rules.

Finally Mr. Thompson says: "As you are aware it has not been the custom in this department to make inspections of this kind in the past, the inspections having been made by the gas companies who considered themselves responsible. The inspections made by the gas companies are not satisfactory to this bureau, and I believe these rules should have been adopted long ago."

Mr. Thompson then says that to carry out his scheme it would be necessary to add ten additional Inspectors to his staff, and asks Mr. Cantor to seek the assistance of the Board of Estimate in obtaining the necessary funds.

VICAR FILLINGHAM SAILS.

He Cables That He Had a Hot Fight with Ritualists Here and Will Renew It in England.

The Rev. R. C. Fillingham, vicar of Hexton, sailed on the steamship St. Paul for England yesterday. Just before sailing he sent this dispatch by cable to a friend in Hexton: "Had hot fight with ritualists; will renew fight in England."

The vicar went away in high feather, because Bishop Potter had been drawn into a letter-writing controversy with him, as he said. "When I return, then war," the vicar announced as his watchword. He declared he had had a most successful visit, in that he had gathered unto himself a band of devoted followers who would assist him "in the suppression of blasphemous and idolatrous rites in Protestant churches." His last observation was that he was not seeking notoriety.

Two individuals attempted to make the vicar's departure memorable, but their efforts came to naught. While he was yet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, James Grady of 10 Bowery insisted on seeing the vicar, saying he was a messenger from God. He had a Bible, which he said he had just found after a twenty-year disappearance. Grady was ejected for raising a disturbance. Before Magistrate Deuel in Jefferson Market Police Court he made a speech and was fined $5.

The second admirer of Fillingham came on board ship to give the object of his admiration "instructions" as to his proposed work and also to pray for him. This man was also suppressed without seeing the vicar.

POOLROOM WITNESSES GONE.

Last of Big Raid Prisoners Have to be Freed, and District Attorney Foresees an Investigation.

The eight men held as principals after Inspector Smith's big raid on "The" Allen's and other alleged poolrooms last week, in which nearly 600 prisoners were taken, were discharged by Magistrate Flammer in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday after the witnesses who appeared in court to testify against them had vanished. District Attorney Jerome, in addressing the Magistrate, said:

"It is my unpleasant duty to report the sudden disappearance of certain witnesses who were here to appear against these eight men charged with maintaining poolrooms. They were here when court opened this morning, occupying seats among the spectators, but the moment they were wanted they had vanished—evaporated, as it were.

"I consider this a psychic phenomenon, not very difficult to explain, but I am not inclined either to make charges or cast aspersions at this time. After a careful investigation, which will be started right away, I may be in a position to lay specific charges before the court. I think I understand why these witnesses walked away when they were wanted, but I do not care to say anything further now. It is not the first time witnesses have been spirited away or muzzled at the very doors of these courts. It is an evil which I think it is high time to stop."

Magistrate Flammer asked if the District Attorney thought he would be in a position to find his witnesses or could furnish others. When Mr. Jerome said he did not know, Mark Alter, who appeared as counsel for the prisoners, insisted that they be discharged. The Magistrate said he had no choice but to comply. As the eight men filed out some of them threatened in loud tones to bring suit against the city for false imprisonment.

The men gave their names and addresses as follows: Theodore Schwake of 140 West Fourth Street, William Connors of 21 Greenwich Street, Christopher Van Horn of 220 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Nicholas T. White of 134 East Thirteenth Street, James Flands of 80 Christopher Street, John A. Scott of 210 Barrow Street, Thomas Clinton of 58 Oak Street, and Frank Ross of 407 Smith Street, Brooklyn.

Million-Dollar Hardware Venture.

TRENTON, N. J., July 1.—The United States Hardware Company, capital $1,000,000, was incorporated here to-day. The incorporators are George F. Eberhard, John J. Eberhard, and C. Fred Eberhard, all of Jersey City.

Mobile Post Office Employes Removed.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Three employes of the Post Office at Mobile have been removed. B. E. Cox and James T. Peterson were charged with collecting money from other employes for political purposes, for improperly handling civil service examination papers, and for false statements before

Chautauqua Excursion.

$11.00 round trip by ERIE RAILROAD, July 2d. Tickets good for return until August 2d.—Adv.

SOZODONT
TOOTH POWDER

There is no Beauty
that can stand the disfigurement of bad teeth. Take care of your teeth. (In one way.)

SOZODONT

DEATH AND SUFFERING IN SUDDEN WAVE OF HEAT.

Men and Women Stricken as Temperature Mounts to 90 Degrees—Sudden Change from Chilly June.

Summer heat, rushing in the full intensity of 90 degrees on the heels of a notably chilly June, brought death and suffering to man and beast alike in this city yesterday. Most folk were caught with heavy clothing, and the general appearance of the passing crowds was of such discomfort as often a higher temperature does not bring. In the suburbs the fierce heat, coming after the wet, brought clouds of hungry mosquitos from field, marsh, and woodland. From the decks of steamboats coming up from the sea a shimmering mist seemed to hover over the skyscrapers, suggesting the hot gases rolling from the smokestacks.

The first death to be reported was that of Hugh Kelly, forty-three years old, of 215 West Ninetieth Street. He was driving a truck through Eighty-first Street. Near Amsterdam Avenue he climbed feebly from his seat, only to fall helpless on the pavement. The end came at Roosevelt Hospital within two hours.

Antonio Raucco, forty-five years old, a painter of 2,007 Second Avenue, died suddenly in Duffy Place, near Eighteenth Street. Heart disease superinduced by the heat being the cause ascribed by Dr. Warren of Bellevue Hospital.

While carrying a cake of ice into the basement of 1,403 Amsterdam Avenue, John Whalley, forty-four years old, of 2,258 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, fell dead.

Helen Burke, twenty-three years old, a servant for Dr. F. H. Bauer of 225 East Eighty-sixth Street, was sunstruck while hanging linen on the roof and fell through the skylight into the main hall as the employer entered the front door. Striking the successive banisters as broke her fall that she escaped with severe bruises.

Henry Springer, forty years old, a shirtmaker, of 114 Franklin Street, Greenpoint, was overcome at 110 East Twenty-third Street. He was taken to Bellevue, where it was said he would probably die.

Fourteen cases of sudden illness of men and women due to the heat were reported in Manhattan and eight more in Brooklyn.

Lawrence Foster, thirty years old, of 12 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, a motorman, was operating a car at Bergen Street and Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, in the afternoon, when he was stricken. By a great effort he shut off the power. Then he sank unconscious at his post. He was sent home after being attended by an ambulance surgeon.

Four dogs affected by the heat were killed by policemen in different parts of the city—one in City Hall Park, near the engine house.

Forecaster Emery gave out the following history of the unusual month just passed last night:

"The two coldest Junes on record since 1871 were those of 1881 and 1903, with a mean temperature in each instance of 66 degrees. The average daily deficiency of temperature in June this year, as compared with the mean of 33 years, was 4.9 degrees. The highest temperature was 83 degrees on June 23 and the lowest 52 degrees on June 25 and 26."

JERSEY CITY PARISH HOUSE.

Pastor Scudder Says Joseph Millbank Will Give $60,000 for It.

The Rev. John L. Boudder, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Jersey City, left yesterday for his annual vacation, which he will spend at his Summer home on Shelter Island. Before going he informed several members of the church that when he returned in September he would at once prepare plans for the erection of a parish house opposite the church, at Bergan and Boyd Avenues.

The building, he said, would cost $50,000, and the money for its erection would be furnished by his friend Joseph Millbank, whose home is in New York.

PEDDLERS PUNISHED.

Licenses of Sixty Fish Vendors Using Short-Weight Scales Revoked—Ex-Chief Devery to the Rescue.

As a result of his crusade against dishonest fish peddlers of the Williamsburg Bridge market James B. Reynolds, secretary to Mayor Low and at present acting head of the License Bureau, yesterday said that sixty licenses had just been revoked because the possessors of them had been detected using "fixed" scales for the sale of their wares. Many of the offenders also were fined small sums in the various police courts.

He said yesterday that his Inspectors found that in some instances the scales used by the peddlers were "short weight" three ounces in the eight-ounce weights and seven ounces in the pound weights. Spring scales had been found with nails driven in so that they would register short. Balance scales had been found with rings to prevent the correct measurement, and weights had been found hollowed out or ground down.

Mr. Reynolds says that for two months he had declined to issue any more pushcart licenses on the ground that the 5,000 already issued in the city are enough. During May he received 668 applications for licenses, all of which were denied, while in June applications were made for 400 licenses, which met the same treatment.

Mr. Reynolds was visited yesterday by George Washington Gibbons, one of ex-Chief Devery's right-hand men, and familiarly known as the "Attorney General of the Devery administration." He said he had called at Devery's request to urge Mr. Reynolds to issue more push-cart licenses. He also said that if the present system of arrests continued Devery would pay all the fines of the men arrested, regardless of their nationality.

Under laws passed by the last Legislature all junk dealers of the State now have to take out licenses. This law, which became operative yesterday, is applicable not only to New York, but to every city, town, or village of the State, and the annual tax is $50. The law also requires the junk dealer to make a record of the person of whom he makes a purchase of metal, copper wire, or brass car journals.

CHILDREN RUSH FOR WORK.

Last Summer of the Present Vacation Certificate System.

All day long yesterday crowds of children, mostly from the east side, thronged the rooms of the branch office of the Board of Health in Elm Street, jostling each other in their efforts to get near the half dozen employes of the board who were giving certificates to the eligible applicants in order that they might secure employment during the Summer.

The age requirement under the laws of this State for Summer employment is twelve years, and though every applicant yesterday swore that he was over fourteen there were many who looked as though they had not yet come into their teens. Dirty little ragamuffins, with bare feet, in some cases with their trousers supported by a rope thrown over the shoulder, and fastened fore and aft, and in many cases without hats or caps, pushed their way into the examiners' room alongside of little Jewish girls, togged out for show occasions in their best frocks, all eager to get the legal looking document which would entitle them to earn a few dollars while school is not in session.

Under the law a child seeking employment in a mercantile establishment or factory for the Summer must show a license from the Board of Health, stating that he is at least twelve years of age, that he has attended school at least 130 days out of the school year, and in the case of those seeking factory employment that he or she is physically able to stand the work. It also states that the child bearing the certificate has a fair understanding of English grammar, and that he or she has studied arithmetic to fractions.

Factory Inspectors investigate the standing of children employed in factories and the Board of Health looks after the mercantile establishments, and should a child be found working who had not a certificate the employer would be warned, and should he then not take action he would be fined $50. No violations have been discovered yet by the board.

Recently a law was passed at Albany which does away with the Summer employment certificates and in place of this branch under the general child labor law. The new law goes into effect on the 1st of October. It provides that a child shall be fourteen years of age before beginning work, that he shall have attended school at least 130 full school days out of the year, and it besides takes from the parent the right to certify to the child's age in cases which the examiners think doubtful.

NO PARDON FOR MILLER.

ALBANY, July 1.—From what Gov. Odell said to-day, it is not probable that he will pardon Miller at 320-per-cent. fame. He was asked if he had received the application of District Attorney Jerome for Miller's pardon on the ground that his evidence had convicted Ammon. He said he had not, but that if it came it would only add one more to the vigorous attempts to get Miller out. Mrs. Miller had been to see the Governor, and stories of Miller's bad health had been concocted in hopes of getting a pardon. He had no sympathy, he said, for either the man or the movement to release him.

NO AMBULANCE FOR A WOMAN.

Nurse Lay Dying for Three Hours Before Help Came.

Because ambulances were busy Mrs. Mary C. Murray, fifty years old, a trained nurse lay unconscious from 7 o'clock until 10 last evening before she received medical attention. She died just as she was being taken into Bellevue Hospital. She engaged a room, with board, at 376 West Ninety-fourth Street yesterday morning. She did not go to dinner and was discovered on her bed unconscious. Several pills, which Dr. Voss of Bellevue Hospital said were made of morphine, were lying beside her.

Dr. Voss was told that a call had been sent to Roosevelt Hospital and the hospital people said their ambulances were engaged. The Harlem Hospital was called up, but said their ambulances were out. J. Hood Wright Hospital was also tried without success. As a last resource Bellevue Hospital was called up.

At Harlem Hospital it was said that a call was received, but other calls had kept the ambulances busy. At Roosevelt Hospital it was said no call had been received.

GOV. ODELL GOES WEST.

Will Visit Yellowstone Park and Perhaps California.

ALBANY, July 1.—Gov. Odell left this morning for Warsaw, thence to Buffalo, and thence through the Great Lakes to Duluth and the Yellowstone Park. He will be gone a full month, and is accompanied by his entire family. The Governor said before leaving that he had not laid out a regular itinerary. He would be in Warsaw over to-morrow, and in Buffalo Thursday night, Friday and Saturday. On Saturday he would leave on the Great Lakes trip, and his present intention is to go through to the Yellowstone, a place he has never been. He may go as far west as the California coast. Mrs. Odell, Miss Odell, and Bert and Bryant Odell, his two sons, accompany him, and Dr. S. H. Ward of Albany may join him on Saturday.

Direct Legislation Body to Protest.

Members of the Direct Legislation Conference have called a meeting for this evening at Cereal Hall, at 147 East Thirty-second Street, for the purpose of protesting against a repetition of the trouble in the building and other trades. This conference, which meets regularly each Thursday night, is conducting a movement for direct legislation through the initiative and the referendum, and has some thirty organizations in Greater New York interested in the work. It is now agitating for a Constitutional amendment so that voters may be given an opportunity to vote directly upon any measure which a certain percentage may desire to see taken.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

STORE WILL BE CLOSED ON SATURDAY, THE FOURTH, AND ON EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER AT NOON. ON OTHER BUSINESS DAYS AT 5.

A Thousand Pairs of Men's Trousers Worth $7.50 and $10.00. All at $3.50

FINEST SILK AND WORSTED AND OTHER HIGH-GRADE CLOTHS.

WE purchased at an absurdly little price more than a thousand yards of Sullivan & Vail's noted high-grade silk-and-worsted trouserings and other cloths. The designs were most exclusive and the patterns such as are in demand by the ultra-fashionable tailors. We took the materials to one of New York's best known makers and gave imperative orders for

Trousers with the ultra fashionable broad hips, with very finest trimmings, and up to the second in style and fit and general finish.

Tailored by the best journeymen hand-workers. These goods are London shrunk by cold water process, thus assuring non-bagable knees. Are designed and fashioned after the "Poole Trouser System" of London.

There was no bickering or bantering of price; we wanted every pair exactly right—just as you would demand of your tailor if you paid him $12 or $10 or $7.50 for the identical sorts. In short, we wanted them away above the average of what it is possible to buy ready to don.

They Go on Sale This Morning.

Our responsibility demands truthful representation. You have the story of this offering of Men's Trousers, as viewed and passed upon by every authority in the store. We justify the assertion that no sale ever held on any class of merchandise—no matter how great the price reduction—ever possessed more merit.

ON SALE SECOND FLOOR: SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

Another Great Sale of Negligee Shirts.
$1.50 TO $3.00 VALUES AT $1.00.

Three thousand! News that snaps with interest like a firecracker. Just ahead of the Fourth, too, when a new Negligee is as essential as a fresh bonnet at Easter.

The weather and the shirt market haven't been at all friendly this season. Makers find themselves with big quantities on hand—and rush to big buyers to unload.

Here's the best lot you'll hear of—underprice.

They are strong, durable quality of handsome Corded White Madras in exquisite effects; light weight, all pleated fronts; hand laundered. Also fancy patterns with attached or detached cuffs.

You'll find most of them in other stores at $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00; possibly a few at $1.50. Choose to-day any size at $1.00.

First Floor.

Cameras for the Outing.

What a trip memorizer the camera is! Are you taking one with you the Fourth? These are good and low priced.

Special Camera, No. 3 Weno, taking 4 3¼x4¼ Eastman six-exposure film, and guaranteed in every respect to take a perfect picture. Sold elsewhere for $11.25, our price..... $7.75

Special bargains in a 4x5 Folding Plate Camera, complete, with case and one dozen plates, special..... $3.95

Films for all Eastman Kodaks, latest emulsions, in six and twelve exposures.

Complete line of Eastman Kodaks, $5.00 to $25.00

In our Camera Department we will give free demonstration of developing Velox Paper with Eastman Liquid Developer—something new. Demonstration from 1 to 5 o'clock Thursday.

Second Floor.

Before going away arrange with us to have your films developed while in the country. We develop any size of film, 6 exposures, for 10c., 12 exposures 15

Silk Gloves
(Double Finger Tips).

50c., 75c., 98c. pair.

An offering that cannot be duplicated outside the Simpson Crawford store. Scarcity of the product intensifies the interest.

Silk Gloves, with double finger tips, in black and white only. Production of the Kayser and other noted manufactures.

50c., 75c., 98c. the pair.

Choice assortment of Milanese, Suede Lisle, Long Silk Gloves, in Saxe and Mousquetaire, Lace Mitts and Lace Gloves (in all lengths), at popular prices.

First Floor.

$40 Bicycles at $14.95.

We bought from a maker of wheels (whose name is legion) several hundred of his first grade—and offer them at $14.95. If his name-plate was on the front fork you'd take them at forty dollars without a murmur.

Men's and women's, 22-inch frame, and fitted with all the modern devices and improvements.

Golf.

Buy a wheel and ride to the golf links.

Here's some Clubs, including Socket Drivers and Brassies, that we got $1.50 for regularly. Before the Fourth..... 75

Second Floor.

Sale of Hammocks.

A special purchase of a very large quantity places before you to-day some of the finest kinds that ever went on sale as a bargain.

$6.50 Hammocks at $4.75
3.50 Hammocks at 2.75
3.00 Hammocks at 2.25
2.50 Hammocks at 1.75
1.50 Hammocks at .98

Designs are choice and Summery. Most of them have deep pillows and full valance.

Basement.

Some Pretty Jewelry and Watches at a Saving.
First Floor.

This is a splendid collection of useful and ornamental things that men and women always find use for. But just now there's a decided saving in the most of them.

The watches are accurate timekeepers and have been thoroughly regulated and tested.

Genuine Gun Metal Lorgnette Chains, with fine cut rhinestone, value $3.75, at..... $2.25

Miniature Belt Pins, hand painted, very handsome, value $3.50, at..... $1.95

Gents' Ribbon Fobs, with gold-filled chain and buckle attached, value $2.25, at..... $1.50

Coraline Necklaces, strung on foxtail chain and fine plaited clasp, value 95c., at..... 75

Gents' Ribbon Fobs, with gold-filled buckle, value $1.00, at..... 65

Embroidery or Manicure Scissors, good steel, with sterling silver handle, value 75c., at..... 50

Real Ragged Coral Lorgnette Chains, 48 inches long, value 50c., at..... 38

Real Coral Lorgnette Chains, beautiful color, in oval and round, value $4.75 and $5.75, for $2.25 and $3.25

Special at 25c.; Values up to 75c.

Sterling Silver and Gold-Filled Hat Pins.
Imported Brooches, stone-set and Art Nouveau designs.
Sterling Silver Nathersole Bracelets.
Beaded Lorgnette Chains, all new effects.
Bead Necklaces, Studs, Sets and Cuff Pins.

WATCHES.

Men's Hunting-Case Watch, 14-karat gold-filled, guaranteed for 20 years; plain polish, engraved and engine-turned styles, fitted with Waltham and Elgin movements, value $15.00, for..... $12.75

Men's Open-Face Watches, guaranteed for 20 years, thin model, fitted with fine seven-jewelled American movement; value $7.75, for..... $6.50

Ladies' Transparent Enamel Chatelaine Watches, ruby, sapphire, emerald and turquoise colors, value $5.95, for..... $4.95

Enameled Steel
COOKING UTENSILS
Guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, safe to use, and will last for years.

LEWIS & CONGER
120 and 122 West 42d Street, and 125 West Forty-first St., New York
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M. and Closes at 5 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store

Men's Suits

Just In the Nick of Time

Only about a hundred and fifty men who want a Summer Suit apiece between now and Saturday, and who would like to save $3 to $8 on a suit, need apply.

That many Suits—odd sizes, but aggregating every size and dimension—are rounded up today to sell at

$12 Each

whereas they were all marked at least $15, and mostly $18 and $20 each.

They are fancy cheviots, black serges and thibets, cut in the best of the season's styles.

For a small additional outlay, you can practically get another suit. For these

Outing Trousers at $2.50

Comprising broken lots of handsome patterns, of wool crash and flannels, in light and medium colors, were lately $3.50; and look well for summer wear with a blue or black sack coat.

Rather good pre-holiday news that!

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Suits to Play In

For School-free Boys

Vacation-time makes even more strenuous demands on a boy's clothes than school does. And he shouldn't be hampered by clothes that he has to take too good care of, in order to keep them looking well.

Here are some sturdy, substantial suits that will give good service for rough-and-tumble wear, and keep their looks as well. And look how low they are priced:

At $2.75, worth $5

Sailor Suits of serge and cheviot; sizes for 2 to 12 years.

At $3.50, worth $5

Double-breasted Suits with extra trousers. Fancy mixed cheviots; sizes for 7 to 14 years.

At 50c, worth 85c

Knee-trousers for vacation wear; of all-wool cheviots and corduroy. Sizes 3 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Suits and Skirts

Naturally we mean the suits and skirts women want in the trunk for the vacation trip, whether it be over "The Fourth," or for the summer. And the real news concerns the remarkably low prices to be profited by today.

$36 to $65 Suits at $27.50

Walking or steamer suits of cheviots, checked goods, mohair, mixed tweeds and fancy tailoring cloths. Coat and blouse styles; handsomely tailored and stylishly trimmed.

$7.50 and $8 Skirts at $4

A special purchase of about a hundred light-weight woolen skirts in light colored mixtures, or in flaked black and white fabrics. Skirts mostly made with yoke, handsomely strapped and tailored.

Second floor, Broadway.

Now for White Shirt-Waists!

There will probably be a sudden rush for white shirt-waists the next few days, particularly on the part of women who are going out of town for the Fourth; and need a pretty new waist or so to take along. The warm weather will help this tendency amazingly.

Just here WANAMAKER'S will be a friend in need. For we are prepared for the demand with a splendid stock of new styles, in the thin, cool materials that will be much wanted from now on.

Every one of the following styles of waists is spick and span, and as pretty as skilled hands and good taste could make them:

At $1.50—Of lawn; full front with yoke effect of cluster plaits and lace insertion; cluster-plaited back, bishop sleeves.

At $1.75—Of lawn; full front with plaits and lace insertion; plaited back and sleeves; collar and cuffs trimmed with lace; waist buttoned at side.

At $2.75—Of lawn; full plaited and embroidered front; cluster-plaited back; fancy tab stock; waist buttoned at side.

At $2.75—Of lawn; full front, with stitched plaits and embroidery; trimmed with pearl buttons; plaited back, bishop sleeves.

At $3—Of lawn; front and back trimmed with lace insertion and faggoting; bishop sleeves, trimmed with insertion.

At $6.50—Of lawn; full front, yoke of lace with insertion and plaits below; cluster-plaited back and sleeves; waist buttoned down back.

Many other styles up to $21.50.

Then a timely group of descriptions of *White Lawn Dressing Sacques:*

At $1—Full front with cluster plaits and medallions; plaited back and neck trimmed with hemstitched plaits.

At $1.25—Kimono effect; collar, sleeves and bottom of sacque trimmed with hemstitched bands of pink or blue; ribbon at neck.

At $1.50—Full front and back, with plaits from neck forming yoke effect; collar, sleeves and bottom of sacque trimmed with embroidery; ribbon at neck.

At $2—Full front, plaited back, round collar of fine plaits, with lace beading and ribbon.

At $2.50—Kimono effect; plaited front and back; collar, sleeves and front of sacque trimmed with embroidery.

And a variety of other styles up to $25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Men's Summer Shirts, 65c

150 Dozens, Made to Sell at $1, $1.50 and $2

Now that "Fourth of July" is the day after tomorrow, and the hot weather already here, every man wants two to a half-dozen new Negligee Shirts. And if he has the desire to spend as little as necessary for shirts he'll admire, and be comfortable in, he'll want to pick from the fine collection that fills our Ninth street aisle counters today at this little price.

The shirts come from one of the best manufacturers in the business, who has just cleaned up his stock. Materials are madras and percale, in neat stripes and figures, with plain and plaited bosoms; cuffs attached or detached. $1, $1.50 and $2 Shirts, **today at 65c each.**

Ninth street aisle.

Men's $2 Nightshirts at 90c

Fifty dozens of imported Sateen Nightshirts for men—the softest, coolest and most comfortable nightshirt that is made. In tan, blue and lavender; sizes 15 to 20 in. Soft as silk, and cool as linen. Regularly $2; now 90c each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Novelty Ginghams

At Quick-Step Prices

We still have about eighty choice patterns in these fine and beautiful ginghams; and we offer them today at new and much smaller prices, because they should be in your possession before the "Fourth."

This radical action should tempt all women who admire dainty but serviceable summer frocks.

There is splendid variety of patterns in artistic designs, and a color-assortment as complete as the first day the goods were placed on sale.

Designs are in handsome mercerized corded and lace stripes of light blue, pink, green, navy blue and black on white grounds; and fancy corded and Persian broche stripes in color-contrasts, on grounds of light blue, pink, gray, green, dark blue and black.

They will make up into the most attractive frocks that will be seen this season. Were 35c and 37½c—

Today at 18c and 25c a yard

Rotunda.

Model Pieces of Embroidered Linens

Perhaps you have seen some of the model pieces of fancy work displayed at the counter where the Stamped Linens are sold, to illustrate what the finished designs should be like. Today we offer quite a collection of these entirely finished model pieces at just half of their original values. The group includes doilies, centerpieces, and scarfs; mostly centerpieces embroidered in colors with various conventional designs; also some all-white pieces.

Prices were $1.75 to $35; now 85c to $17.50.

Tenth street.

White Goods Prices

That Ignore Market Conditions

Unless there comes a very decided drop in the price of cotton, manufacturers of wash goods will be in a quandary. In fact, many of the mills are shut down now on account of the price of raw materials.

Take these fine new White Goods, for instance—the last arrivals from Manchester of goods ordered by us months ago at the lower prices. It's a question whether their like will be offered again this season at any price—let alone at these prices, which are lower than our earlier prices on equal goods:

At 12½c a Yard, worth 18c.

Imported Figured Piques and Brocades, and Lace-striped Lawns.

At 18c a Yard, worth 25c and 30c.

Imported Mercerized Fancy White Goods, in figures and stripes.

At 25c a Yard, worth 40c and 45c.

Imported Figured Jacquards; neat flower pattern, the mercerized yarn throwing the patterns to the surface; and almost twenty-five other styles.

At 35c a Yard, worth 45c and 50c.

Imported Mercerized Novelties; over thirty-five patterns, in all kinds of stripes and dainty figures; some of the prettiest seen this season.

Broadway.

And at 10c a yard—Remainder of all the White Goods Remnants, mostly 2 to 4-yd. lengths, that were 15c to 35c.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Mid-Summer Millinery

The Millinery Salon is bright today with a charming collection of Summer Trimmed Hats that is bound to take the fancy of every woman who sees it. Straw, both chip and braid, malines and flower petals form the basis for the hats—with white, black, red and violet the predominating colors. The trimmings are flowers, ribbons and ostrich plumes, in attractive styles, designed in our own workroom.

And a tempting feature of the display is the fact that, in fixing a price for the hats, practically everything entering into their making is figured at a third to one-half below regular values.

So the prices, $5 to $25, represent decided economies to the woman who buys her summer hat here.

Second floor, Broadway.

Corsets at a Price-upset

The progress of building operations forces us to make changes in our stock-arrangements in the Basement. This affects our Corset section; and, rather than transfer the goods, we have marked them at very low new prices to clear them out quickly.

Every corset noted below is reduced as indicated. In some lots sizes are complete, in others they are broken—but in all cases qualities and models are excellent.

At 25c, from 50c—Of batiste and ventilating net; sizes 18 and 20; up-to-date, new styles.

At 33c, formerly 50c to $2.50—Of batiste; white and black; sizes 18 to 30.

At 50c, formerly 75c to $1—Of batiste and ventilating net; straight cut; dip and short hips; flat abdomen; sizes 18 to 30 in the lot.

At 50c, from $1—Tape and batiste Girdles; straight fronts; sizes 18 to 24.

At 75c, formerly $1 and $1.50—Of batiste; medium dip and short hips, flat abdomen, bias and gored cut, low and medium-high bust; odd sizes.

At $1, formerly $1.50 to $2.50—Of white batiste and imported coutil; short and medium hips; odd sizes.

Basement.

Navajo Blankets Summer Outing Rugs

For the bottom of a canoe, for the floor of a tent, for the porch or halls of a country house, nothing quite equals the aboriginal beauty of the Navajo Blanket.

Navajo blankets are almost impervious to water; they will stand all sorts of hard usage and still retain their artistic character.

Best point of all, we have recently cut prices in half on a collection of genuine Navajo Blankets, because building operations have compelled moving and condensing our Oriental and Indian stocks.

Blankets formerly $3 to $47.50; now $1.50 to $23.75.

Third floor.

A Picture Clean-Up

Our desire to weed out the small groups of Framed Pictures from our stock, has led us to set some very sharply reduced new prices on a number of handsome pictures, whose small quantities are their only shortcoming.

The operation furnishes an excellent chance to buy really good pictures for the home, at striking reductions.

Following are the various lots, with quantities in each:

Six Pastels, in heavy gilt frames, with shadow boxes, at $10, from $15.

Four Colored Photogravures, matted in heavy sweep gilt frames; at $9.50, from $12.75.

Three Colored Photogravures, in mahogany finished and gilt frames, at $5, from $8.50.

Five Colored Photogravures, in all-gilt frames, at $7.50, from $10.50.

Three Colored Photogravures, in sweep gilt frames with shadow boxes, at $10, from $17.50.

Six Colored Photogravures, in fancy wood frames with gilt ornaments, at $6, from $10.

Nine Carbongravures, in wood frames, oval opening, square outside, at $3, from $3.50, $4.50.

Four Colored Photogravures, in handsome wood and gilt frames, without mats, at $27.50, from $36.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Keep Cool!

Extremes touch—June cold is succeeded by July heat. Hope you're prepared for it—but we surmise that maybe you have put off buying the various cooling apparatuses you need about the city or country house.

Fortunately enough, we're ready to supply you on the jump—without bother or delay, with

Ice Cream Freezers
Ice Water Tanks
Refrigerators
Ice Tools

and everything else to set at naught the attacks of the mercury.

And your first needs will develop right away—over the Fourth.

Today and tomorrow to get ready in:

WANAMAKER Ice Cream Freezers, $1.50 to $14.50.
The Gem Ice Cream Freezers, $1.90 to $6.60.
Twentieth Century Ice Cream Freezers, $1.35 to $4.
Ice Crushers, $3 to $8.50. Ice Tongs, 25c to $5.
Ice Shavers, 15c to 45c. Ice Chisels, 8c to $1.15.
Ice Picks, 8c to 40c. Ice Axes, 25c to $1.25.
Water Coolers, all glass, $9.75 to $20.
Water Coolers, porcelain lined, $4.50 to $18.50.
Water Coolers, galvanized lined, $1.50 to $6.25.
Stone Water Filters, $2.25 to $7.50.
Nursery Refrigerators, $2.50 to $5.
The Eddy Refrigerator, $6.25 to $60.
The Odorless Refrigerator, $15 to $75.
The Eureka All-glass Refrigerator, $75 to $250; glass-lined, $56.25 to $97.50.
The Puritan Refrigerator, glass-lined, $56.75 to $100.

Basement.

Here's News Indeed of Women's Bathing Suits!

It's a rare and unusual occurrence, in all truth, to advertise Women's Bathing Suits at price-reductions before the swimming season has even opened. But that's exactly what we're doing today, and here's the why of it:

We carry bathing suits in stock winter and summer. People are continually buying them, even in winter, when trips to California, Florida and the West Indies are in view. We have gathered about two hundred of these women's suits, in excellent styles, mostly the popular blue or black mohair, and reduce them to give us a better chance to display our summer stock of bathing suits. Hence these prices:

At $2, Suits that were $2.50 to $3.50
At $3.50, Suits that were $4 to $5
At $5, Suits that were $6 to $11

This is an astonishingly well-timed offering, with the "Fourth" and its outings only two days away.

Of course, our collection of Bathing Suits in newest styles, is superbly broad. Materials are mohair, serge, silk, flannel, surf cloth, and so on. Many are in the favorite and attractive shirt-waist style, with plaited waists and gored skirts.

Prices for domestic suits are $2.25 to $16.50.

Prices for Paris suits, in exclusive styles, are $7.50 to $25.

Second floor, Broadway.

It's Veil Time *Chiffon Veils*

Even at the seashore, one hasn't needed veils for the sake of protection this last month. But now it's a different story—as women are beginning to discover.

So there's timeliness in this hint of our broad collection of Ready-to-wear Chiffon Veils—the Summer's favorites. Dozens of patterns to choose from; in these plain colors:

Brown, navy blue, national blue, green, light blue, heliotrope, black and white.

And these color-combinations:

Brown-and-white, navy blue-and-white, black-and-white, white-and-black.

The veils are plain, or white with chenille or velvet dots, in regular chiffon or crepe finish.

American Veils are 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each.

Imported Veils range in price up to $5.

Broadway.

Large Flags for a Dollar

We have about seventy-five Flags, size 4x6ft., made of standard wool bunting, with the full number 45 stars, made well enough perhaps, but not up to our regular standard; so we offer them to you at $1 each.

Good Fourth of July flags at a low price.

Annex.

Golf on the "Fourth"—Or Tennis—Which?

You're planning for *some* keen sport, of course.

Are you ready?

We've got all the needfuls to outfit you properly.

Have you tried the new *Standard* Golf Ball? Willie Anderson did his remarkable playing, and won the open championship with it last week.

Can't find them everywhere; but we've got them.

Standard Golf Balls, $6 a dozen.
Wizard Golf Balls, $6 a dozen.
Haskell Golf Balls, $5.25 a dozen.
Vardon Flyer Golf Balls, $3.25 a dozen.
The Nicholls' Special Golf Clubs, Drivers and Brassies, $2.
The Nicholls' Special Irons, $1.50.
The B. G. I. Fairfield Drivers, Brassies and Irons, $1.
Heavy brown canvas Caddy Bags, $1.25.
Hand-sewed canvas Caddy Bags, brown or white, $5.
Plaid mackintosh Caddy Bags, $1.75.
Imported tartan plaid Caddy Bags, $2.
Leather Caddy Bags, extra quality, $3.50, $5, $7.50 and $12.

And for Tennis

Tennis Nets, $1.25 to $5.50.
Tennis Poles, 75c to $2.75 a pair.
Guy Ropes, 25c and 50c a set.
Wanamaker Championship Balls, $3.25 dozen.
Wanamaker Practice Balls, $2.50 a dozen.
B. G. I. Championship Balls, $4 a dozen.
Racket Cases, 50c, 75c, $1.25 and $5.
Tennis Rackets, best gut and frames, 90c to $9.
B. G. I. Special Racket, with cane inlaid throat; the best balanced and strongest racket on the market, $6.

Annex.

Wicker Furniture

The coolest and most comfortable, hence best of all chairs and rockers for the hot weather, are those made of reed or willow. Our assortment was never better than it is today. The stock is equally divided between the reed finished in natural color, and that finished in a soft palm green. The green pieces are mostly large, comfortable chairs and rockers; rather bigger in size than the natural finished goods. Some of the pieces have pretty cushions of light ground figured cretonnes, and others of plain green denim. Among the pieces will be found chairs and rockers with pockets for magazines, sewing materials, golf clubs, etc.

A word of prices:

Green Reed

Rockers at $4.25, $7.50, $10, $10.50, $11.50, $12.50.
Chairs at $3.75, $7.50, $9, $10, $11, $14.50, $12.50, $13.50, $14.50, $15, $15.50, $16.75, $16, $17 and $18.
Settees at $12, $16, $16.50, $22, $25 and $27.75.
Couches and Reclining Chairs at $24.50, $25.50 and $26.

Natural Reed

Rockers at $5.50, $6, $7.50, $8, $9, $10.
Chairs at $7.50, $7.75, $8.50, $10, $12, $12.50.
Tables at $5, $6, $7.50 and $9.
Couches and Reclining Chairs at $12.75, $13, $18.75 and $19.50.

Fourth floor.

Of Course You'll Want Candy

Fancy spending a double holiday with no candy in the house—particularly if you're a jolly young crowd! Impossible! Candy is as essential to the proper enjoyment of the Fourth as fire crackers!

We've got a fine, fresh supply of delicious candies, ready for your demands today and tomorrow. Whether you want the simple sorts, or the best bonbons, chocolates and candied fruits, we'll supply you satisfactorily and promptly.

Some of the sorts:

Best Chocolates and Bonbons, 60c lb.
Best Glace Fruit, 60 lb.
Best Jordan Almonds, 60c lb.
Gum Drops and Waters, 50c lb.
Table Candies, 50c lb.
Salted Pecans, $1 lb. Salted Almonds, 80c lb.
Salted Peanuts, 30c lb.
English Water Lozenges, 40c lb.
Assorted Chocolates and Bonbons, 30c lb.
Assorted Nut Candies, 50c lb.
Salt Water Taffy, 25c lb.
Clear Candies, 25c lb. Jumbles, 25c lb.

And twelve different sorts of Candies done up in packages, at 10c to 30c each, ready to take away.

Basement, and Main Floor Tables.

Then a reminder of these

Fourth of July Favors

Red-white-and-blue Flag Boxes, 5c each.
Liberty Bell Boxes, 5c each.
Tambourines, 15c and 20c each.
Knapsacks, 10c each.
Firecrackers, to fill, 5c, 8c, 10c each.
Banquet Flags, 10c each.
Shield Cases, 25c dozen.
Silk Flags, 75c dozen.
Silk Pin Flags, 2c, 3c and 5c each.
Paper Pin Flags, 10c a dozen.
Large Paper Flags, 10c each.
Chocolate Cartridges, 10c each.
Chocolate Firecrackers, 10c each.
Pistol Pencils, tied with red-white-and-blue, 25c.
Flag Napkins, 50c hundred.
Sunco Cartridges, 25c.
Red-white-and-blue Balls, 10c.
Special boxes filled with Candy and tied with red-white-and-blue, 25c; regularly 50c.

Basement.

Fourth of July Shoes

To Save Holiday Money On

Our Basement Shoe Store is full—too full—of exactly the shoes that men, women and children want for the holiday, as well as all summer wear.

You want the shoes; we want the stocks lightened. Your advantage in buying shoes here today is direct, large and substantial.

Styles are right, variety and quantity are ample and prices lower than you'd expect on such thoroughly excellent shoes.

Women's Oxford Shoes at $1.25

Kidskin with patent or kid tips and military heels. Worth $1.75.

Women's Oxford Shoes at $1.40

Black kidskin, medium weight; handsome last, shapely heels. Worth $2.

Women's Oxford Shoes at $1.65

Regularly sold at $2.50. Fine kidskin, tipped with patent leather; medium heels, flexible sewed soles; most comfortable summer shoes.

Men's Dress Shoes at $1.90

Patent leather lace Boots; light-weight welted soles; shoes that we have sold at $3.

Women's Oxford Shoes at $1.90

Enameled calfskin Oxford Shoes, with welted and stitched soles; shoes that sell at $3 regularly; handsome, durable and cool.

Boys' Shoes at $1.50

Casco and calf kid lace Shoes, with sturdy soles; splendid shoes for playtime.

Girls' Shoes at $1

Spring-heel button and lace Shoes of kidskin, with tips of patent leather; sizes up to 2. Smaller sizes at 85c.

Basement Shoe Store.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NATIONAL TREASURY IN FLOURISHING STATE

Amount of Available Cash Now Held Largest Ever Known.

Seventy-two Millions More in Gold Than at This Time Last Year—Secretary Shaw's Close Estimates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Treasury monthly statement issued to-day shows that the available cash balance is $284,594,276, an increase of $9,265,317 for the month, and compared with one year ago, $25,820,-139. The available cash now held is the largest ever known to the Treasury. The total gold holding is $631,188,844, a decrease during the month of over $6,000,000, but an increase over the amount held June 30, 1902, of nearly $72,000,000. The loss during the month was occasioned by foreign shipments. The net gold held, that is, the gold free from any outstanding obligation, is over $102,000,000, a decrease of $4,000,000 since June 1.

The interest-bearing debt shows a decrease of $10,539,080 during the year, that amount of bonds having been redeemed. There has been considerable change in the character of the outstanding bonds during the year, those bearing higher rates of interest having been exchanged for lower rate, or 2 per cents. One year ago the 2 per cent. bonds aggregated roundly $460,000,000, while they now aggregate $530,000,000, an increase of $74,000,000, just amount representing higher rate bonds that have been converted. The conversion will result in an annual saving in the interest charge of about $1,350,000.

The receipts and expenditures for the year, which are given in detail below, show that the Secretary of the Treasury made a close estimate in his annual report to Congress last December. His estimate of customs receipts was not realized by $10,000,000, but his internal revenue estimate was exceeded by nearly $8,000,000, while that for miscellaneous was short nearly $5,000,000. On the whole, however, the estimates for receipts were within $3,000,000 of the actual figures, while the estimated expenditures were $13,000,000 greater than the amount expended. The Secretary estimated the surplus for the year would be $45,000,000. It was $80,233,054.38. These figures do not include the Postal Service, nor is that service included in any of the annexed tables.

There was very little difference between the receipts for June, 1902, and for the same month of last year. The figures for the month just closed were $48,354,054, a decrease of $1,638,414, compared with last year. This decrease was caused by a falling off in internal revenue which amounted to more than $3,000,000, but the increase in customs and miscellaneous reduced those figures to the amount shown. The expenditures for June also were favorable to the Treasury, the increase over last year having been only $551,879. The last month of the fiscal year always shows a decrease in payments compared with the preceding month, which is explained by the fact that there is usually a desire on the part of heads of departments to draw all available money before the last month, and for the reason that money not drawn before June 30 is covered into the Treasury and must be reappropriated to become available. The payments for the month were $34,580,786.

The total revenues for the twelve months aggregate $568,887,026, a decrease of $4,518,-031, compared with the preceding twelve months. Taking the two principal sources of revenue it is found that there was a decrease of $12,663,196, which was reduced to $4,518,031 by a corresponding increase in receipts from miscellaneous sources. The customs receipts show an increase over last year of $20,494,702, and the internal receipts a decrease of $42,987,958. The increase of $5,635,808 in miscellaneous receipts came from payments made by the Pacific railroads, sales of public lands, and profits on silver coinage. The annexed table shows the receipts in detail for the years 1902 and 1903:

	1902.	1903.
Customs	$284,456,897	$305,951,719
Internal revenue	272,502,514	229,515,356
Miscellaneous	56,447,004	61,420,951
Total	$613,405,197	$596,887,026

The expenditures for the twelve months were $508,178,540, an increase of $20,909,859 over the preceding year. The bulk of this increase came from increased payments on account of civil and miscellaneous and on the annexed expenditures in the War and Navy Departments. The increase for the navy alone was $18,008,008 for the War Department $6,000,000, and for civil and miscellaneous nearly $3,000,000. The pension payments were a few thousands less than in the preceding year. The annexed table gives the expenditures in detail for the two years:

	1902.	1903.
Civil and miscellaneous	$115,466,302	$125,016,312
War	112,216,633	118,649,688
Navy	67,858,560	81,006,563
Indians	10,040,523	12,941,666
Pensions	138,486,570	138,425,918
Interest	36,108,003	36,586,615
Total	$471,208,641	$506,178,500

In the table given below the revenue receipts are consolidated and those from miscellaneous sources given separately. This arrangement offers better opportunity for comparison of the customs and internal revenue receipts for the years. The expenditures are also consolidated and the surplus shown for each year:

	1902.	1903.
Customs and internal	$526,958,141	$534,466,975
Miscellaneous	56,445,056	54,856,051
Total	$583,405,197	$556,887,026
Expenditures	471,208,641	506,178,500
Surplus	$92,116,556	$50,710,526

Since June 30, 1902, there has been an increase in Government paper outstanding of $100,400,480, the bulk of which is in gold certificates. The annexed table shows the amount outstanding in the several forms of currency on June 30, 1902, and 1903, respectively:

	1902.	1903.
Gold certificates	$307,116,020	$419,645,320
Silver certificates	466,050,348	485,579,888
Treasury notes, 1890	32,032,445	19,108,970
Total	$783,633,611	$953,284,087

It will be observed that there was a decrease in Treasury notes of 1890 to the amount of $10,754,775. These notes are being retired under a recent act of Congress upon the coinage of silver dollars from the bullion for which the Treasury notes were issued.

In addition to this increase of National bank notes there was an increase in National bank circulation of about $37,000,000, making an aggregate increase in the circulating medium for the year of about $120,000,000. One year ago the Treasury held bonds to secure bank circulation to the value of $215,000,000. He now holds for the purpose $275,000,000. To secure deposits of public money the Treasurer now holds in bonds $152,000,000, against $124,500,000 held one year ago.

MR. RIDGELY REPLIES TO ENGLISH CRITICISM.

Controller of the Currency Comments on English Boasted Check System.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Controller of the Currency Ridgely expressed surprise to-day upon reading the cablegram from London to THE NEW YORK TIMES and printed yesterday giving a brief criticism by The London Times of a statement contained in his address at the Bankers' Convention held at Atlanta, Ga., June 17. After quoting a sentence from the speech, in which it is declared that "bank notes always take that possible form of currency for the business of a community it made properly elastic and responsive to demand," The London Times declares that as a general proposition the sentiment of the Controller is sad true and that the use of bank notes is at best a clumsy way of doing business compared with the system of checks existing in England." In reference to The London Times's criticism Controller Ridgley said to-day:

"I noticed in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES a cablegram from London referring to a speech I made at the meeting of the (Parkis Bankers' Association in Atlanta June 17. The statement by cable is so brief I cannot understand just what it means. The article apparently claims that there is some system of checks in use in England which furnishes a better currency than any system of bank notes. Of course, the question can hardly be discussed without more information as to what was stated in the article in The London Times. England being so much more compactly settled than the United States, its banking facilities are much more available than ours and on that account checks are probably used to a greater extent than with us. On the other hand, however, all checks in England for £2 or over must bear a penny stamp, and the laws do not make a bank paying a check responsible for its indorsements. This leads to the custom of 'crossing checks,' making them payable only through one bank other than the bank on which they are drawn. Both of these reasons tend to reduce the number of checks drawn and their use for anything like currency. I never have seen any comparative figures and question if any have ever been made. But I doubt if there is any such greater use of checks in England as would supply the necessity for such an elastic bank note currency as we feel the need of in the United States. The fact that the speech made in Atlanta, on June 17 was quoted and commented on in London within two weeks shows what a close watch is kept on everything said and done in the United States in regard to our currency."

NEW MINISTER TO ARGENTINA.

John Barrett, Once Minister to Siam and a Well-Known Traveler and Writer, Appointed.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—John Barrett, Commissioner General of the St. Louis Exposition to Asia and Australasia, has been appointed United States Minister to Argentina, vice W. P. Lord.

Mr. Barrett has been prominent as a journalist and diplomat. After graduating from Dartmouth College, in 1889, he studied at Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, and became known through his correspondence for Northern newspapers on the South. Later he went West, taught in schools and academies for a time, and then took up newspaper work in San Francisco and Tacoma. He traveled extensively in the Orient and wrote much about that country.

While United States Minister to Siam—1894-1898—Mr. Barrett settled the famous claim of Dr. M. A. Cross against Siam, obtaining an award of $250,000 and the first clear interpretation of the scope of foreign extra-territorial jurisdiction in Asia, for which he was specially thanked by the President. He was a pioneer advocate of the development of America's commercial opportunities in the Far East. When the war with Spain broke out he resigned his diplomatic post and went to the Philippines as war correspondent. President McKinley appointed him a delegate to the International Conference of American States in Mexico, in 1901. Mr. Barrett is thirty-seven years old.

NO POST OFFICE PHYSICIANS.

Mr. Payne Abolishes the Position—New York One of the Cities Affected.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Postmaster General Payne to-day issued an order abolishing the position of physician in Post Offices at the close of business June 30, 1903. This order wipes out a small list of officials whose employment without specific authority of law has caused wide discussion in connection with the Post Office investigation. Some at least of these offices paid $1,700 a year, and were sinecures. One man was carried on the rolls of the Washington office for over a year at that salary, and had practically no duties to perform. The office finally was abolished here.

The Post Offices employing physicians up to the close of the fiscal year, which expired last night, when the Postmaster General's order took effect, are New York, Chicago, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Boston.

Will Not Accept Appraisership.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—It is reported here that W. F. Thummel of New York, who last May was appointed by President Roosevelt a member of the Board of General Appraisers in New York, will not qualify. It is said that he will remain in the legal department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

PLATFORM FOR CHURCH MERGER IS ADOPTED.

General Council Will Arrange Details and Submit Them to Various Denominations for Consideration.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 1.—The joint committee representing the Congregational, Methodist Protestant, and United Brethren Churches after an all-day session to-day came to an agreement on a platform for the union of the three denominations.

An address to the governing bodies of the three churches was also adopted, and both will be sent out at once for consideration.

The recommendations of the sub-committee are for a general council, the basis of representation in which shall be one for every 5,000 members. This council shall be advisory and its recommendations shall be referred to the constituent bodies of the three denominations for approval.

The purposes of the general council shall be:

To present to the world some realization of that unity of believers which is accordance with the prayer of our Lord seems so desirable among Christian churches.

To promote a better knowledge and a closer fellowship among the Christian bodies thus uniting.

To secure as far as possible the unification of kindred organizations now existing in the several bodies.

To consider methods by which in the State annual and district conferences the bodies may be brought into co-ordinated activity and organic unity.

To prevent the unnecessary multiplication of churches in weak churches of the same neighborhood whenever practicable.

To unite and encourage the affiliation with this council of the Christian bodies cherishing a kindred faith and purpose.

Dr. Washington Gladden of the Congregational Church, Chairman of the joint committee, and Dr. W. M. Weekley of the United Brethren Church, Secretary of the joint committee, were chosen as Commissioners to present the matter to the governing bodies. These bodies do not meet until next year, but in the meantime the letter to the churches will be sent to every minister of the three denominations, that it may be laid before the congregations and considered deliberately.

SEEKS RECEIVER FOR RAILROAD

Petitioner Says Action Is Needed to Save the Oneonta, Cooperstown and Richfield Springs Line.

Charles E. Hotchkiss of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, representing the Knickerbocker Trust Company, as trustee of the bondholders of the Oneonta, Cooperstown and Richfield Springs Railway Company, applied to Justice Gilgerich, in the Supreme Court, yesterday for the appointment of a temporary receiver for the railway pending the determination of a foreclosure suit brought against that corporation for defaulting in the payment of the interest on bonds aggregating $2,300,000.

Arthur M. Sanders made an objection to the hearing of the motion on the ground that it should be made in the county or judicial district where the general offices of the corporation were situated. He said he had an affidavit from the Secretary setting forth that the main offices were in Otsego County.

Mr. Hotchkiss said he had no objection to a change of venue so far as the trial was concerned, but it was important, in the interest of the bondholders, and to prevent the destruction of the property, that a receiver should be appointed immediately, and that was the reason the application was made here. The railway had been taken possession of by Italian laborers whose wages had not yet been paid, and the Sheriff had to appoint special constables and was asked to arrange a force of militia in order to enable the carriage of the United States mails, which had been stopped. Within the past two days there had been a strike or all the responsible employees on the road on account of the removal of the General Superintendent and the replacement by a man who had formerly held that position, but who had been fired by the State Railway Commission to be incompetent.

Mr. Sanders said there was no reason why a receiver should be appointed. The Italian riot, he said, had been settled by and Deputy Sheriff, while the so-called strike originated in a mistake and lasted about an hour and a half. Justice Gilgerich took the case under advisement.

Texas Midland Not Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 1.—E. H. R. Green, President of the Texas Midland Railroad, who has just returned from New York, says that that road has not been sold to the Rock Island-Frisco interests, and that no negotiations are pending for the sale of the property. The road may be extended from Ennis to Waco, a distance of sixty-five miles, by its present owners.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT NOW IN FULL SWING

Bureaus from Other Departments Turned Over to Mr. Cortelyou.

Installation Ceremonies in His Office—Takes Command of Force of 10,000 Employes.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The transfer of the various bureaus which are to be turned over, under the act creating the Department of Commerce and Labor, to the new department took place to-day. The transfer was attended by a pleasant ceremony in the office of Secretary Cortelyou. The chiefs of all the bureaus the control of which passed to the new department gathered in the Secretary's office, and there were a number of distinguished people present, including Secretary of the Navy Moody, Acting Secretary of State Loomis, Acting Attorney General Day, Acting Secretary of Agriculture Brigham, Director North of the Census Bureau, and the Rev. Dr. D. J. Stafford.

The Rev. Dr. Franklin Noble, an old friend and former pastor of Secretary Cortelyou, began the exercises by reading a few passages from Scripture and delivering an invocation.

Secretary Cortelyou began a short address by calling attention to the fact that on Feb. 16 the entire personnel of his department consisted of a single official, himself. To-day, by the transfers made, the department personnel consisted of 1,280 persons in Washington and 8,808 in the country at large, with total appropriations for the coming fiscal year of $9,790,887. He recalled the fact that in 1785 Commodore John Paul Jones, writing to the Marquis de la Fayette concerning the Federal Constitution, strongly advocated the creation of a ministry of commerce on the ground that commerce must be the great reliance of the country in the future.

"I shall not at this time attempt," continued the Secretary, "to describe the steps that have been taken in the varied and necessary features of the organization beyond saying that so far as has been possible under our limited appropriation the several divisions of the Secretary's office have been made ready for their new functions. The Bureau of Statistics is laying careful foundation for the work it is to do, and, when properly organized and equipped, will carry out impartially and with due regard to all interests the laws which it was created to execute. When the Commissioner of Statistics, Mr. Merriam, recently appointed, makes its representations prompt attention will be given to the provisions of laws relating to the proposed Bureau of Manufactures, and as rapidly as may be consistent with businesslike administration every other feature of the organic act will be taken up and acted upon.

"To-day the new department moves forward, and as it takes its place by the side of other great executive establishments it will catch the step and the swing of their onward movement in the Nation's progress and prosperity.

"No other department has a wider field, if the just expectations of the framers of the legislation are realized. None will have closer relations with the people or greater opportunities for effective work. While we cannot dedicate a new and imposing structure to the uses of this department, we can at least, and I am sure we all do, dedicate ourselves to the work which chief executives have recommended and Congress, in its wisdom, has set apart to be done, in this spirit. I do not thought it altogether fitting and proper that we should have these brief exercises, and that in them we should emphasize the fact that if we are to have the highest success as a nation in our commercial and industrial relations, whether among ourselves or with other peoples, we must keep ever to the front as dominant always those sturdy elements of character and the dependence upon Divine guidance which were so signally shown by the founders of the Republic, and to which we cannot too often revert in these busy and prosperous times which make memorable for us the opening years of the new century."

Director North of the Census Bureau, on behalf of the bureau chiefs, responded pledging the hearty support of his associates and expressing the opinion that Secretary Cortelyou had before him perhaps the greatest opportunity that ever fell to the lot of a Cabinet officer in time of peace. Secretary Moody said a few words on behalf of the Cabinet. A telegram from the President was read as follows:

"Hearty congratulations to you and the new department which starts in full operation to-day."

Dr. Stafford closed the exercises with prayer and a benediction.

In addition to the Bureaus of Corporations and Manufactures created by the new law, the department of Commerce from to-day takes control of the following:

The Census Bureau, formerly under control of the Interior Department; the Lighthouse Establishment, Steamboat Inspection Service, Bureau of Navigation, United States Shipping Commissioners, National Bureau of Standards, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Bureau of Immigration, and Bureau of Statistics from the Treasury Department; the Bureau of Labor, Fish Commission, and the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, the latter being transferred from the State Department.

AMMON'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

Judge Asked to Save Him—Miller Tells Story About Mrs. Ammon.

Application was made to Supreme Court Justice Gilgerich yesterday for a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case of Robert A. Ammon, under indeterminate sentence of about four years on the charge of receiving $30,500 of the money taken in by the 520 per cent. Franklin Syndicate, decision being reserved.

Ammon's counsel, his counsel, held that Ammon had acted only as a messenger boy for William F. Miller.

Miller, who will be kept in the Tombs for the present, yesterday told Assistant District Attorney Nott, who has been preparing the petition for executive clemency in his behalf, that a few days ago Mrs. Ammon had called upon his mother and had said to her: "What a fool 'Billy' was to have testified against my husband. As soon as the decision had been handed down by the Appellate Division all the money tied up with Seymour, Johnson & Co. could have been divided between 'Billy' and Mr. Ammon, and they'd never have needed to go to work again."

POST OFFICE REVENUE.

Figures for the fiscal year of the New York Post Office, which ended yesterday, indicate that the gross receipts for 1902-3, exclusive of the money order department, aggregate $13,012,503.62, as against $11,-674,574.41 for the previous year. This is a gain of about 11¼ per cent.

Superintendent Elliott of the Money Order Department also gave out his figures yesterday. They showed total receipts of $218,312,497 and, in detail, items as follows:

Domestic money orders paid, 4,163,600, aggregating $91,008,374; Postmasters' drafts paid, 68,257, aggregating $27,536,174; remittances from Postmasters, 84,862, aggregating $85,719,084; Bills of exchange purchased, $23,496,065; Postmasters' checks and deposits, $37,971,105; miscellaneous account postal revenue, &c., $18,326,340.

The increase in the number of transactions was 15.5 per cent. and the increase in money handled was 16.6 per cent. The greatest increase was in Italian money orders, which exceeded the aggregate figures for 1901-1902 by $2,670,460.

The gross receipts for the sale of stamps for the quarter ended July 1 was $3,254,874, an increase of $257,491 over the corresponding quarter of last year. The receipts for June were $1,095,710, an increase of $152,288 over June, 1902.

The net revenue accruing to the Government from the New York Post Office, exclusive of the money order department, was $8,450,788.

STURGIS PRAISES FIREMEN.

Fire Commissioner Sturgis yesterday promulgated a circular highly complimenting the men who took part in the recent firemen's parade upon their appearance and bearing, which he said had won the praise of the high military officers who had attended the review.

He also congratulated the entire uniformed force upon the fact that there was a phenomenal decrease in fire losses last year, although there had been 304 more fires than in any of the preceding four years. Losses had been reduced nearly $1,350,000 or 21 per cent. below the smallest loss of any of these years.

The Commissioner announced that he was about to increase the force to about one-sixth more than its present enrollment, and added that the good work be continued.

Suits of Homespuns and Crashes,

Ready for Service.

Rugged, primitive fabrics, both of them, but who will gainsay their supremacy for mid-summer wear? Perhaps you do not take kindly to them? You will after the inevitable torrid heat compels you to recognize the comfort their loose open meshes insure. When you are ready, we would have you see our variety of suits of homespuns and crashes, which includes all weaves from the domestic to hand-loomed Donegal fabrics in more than fifty excellent patterns and effects. Sack Coat or Norfolk Jacket models, unlined, half or quarter lined with Mohair Serge, Alpaca or Silk; trousers or breeches for cycling, golfing and general outing wear. They cost $10.00, $12.50, $15.00, $16.50, $20.00 and $25.00.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

Wm. McClenahan & Co.,

25 West 34th Street,

Formerly 23d Street and 4th Avenue.

Summer Sale of Shoes

For Men, Women and Children.

Women's Patent Kid Oxfords, reduced from $5	3.50	Men's Calf Oxfords, reduced from $5	3.50
Women's Vici Kid Oxfords, Patent Leather Tips, reduced from $5	3.50	Men's Patent Leather Oxfords, reduced from $5	3.50
Women's Russet Oxfords and Lace Boots, reduced from $5 and $7	3.50	Men's Russet Oxfords and Lace Boots, reduced from $5 and $6	2.50

BIG SAVINGS FOR SMALL FEET.

Ladies' Oxfords, small sizes, 2, 2½, 3, and 3½; widths AA and A; reduced from $3 and $4 ..... 1.00

Better than Ocean Breezes

Chopped Ice, Sugar, a dash of Lemon and

White Rose CEYLON TEA

If your grocer does not keep it, send us his name and address, and we will mail you a sample package free.

SHEEHAN BROTHERS, 55 North Moore St., New York City.

Half Pound 30c. At Your Grocer's.

HERMAN GETS CONTRACT

Bidder on Money Order Blanks Satisfies Postal Department.

The Typothetae Opposed Him and He Was Charged with Treachery to His Employers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—With the concurrence of the Postmaster General the contract for printing money order books was to-day awarded to Paul Herman of Rutherford, N. J. The contract will be signed in the course of the week. The award hung on the question whether Herman was justly chargeable with improper conduct in quitting the service of the Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Company of New York, after assisting in preparing their bids on the work and then himself becoming a bidder.

Mr. Herman won his case by making a statement under oath, in which he said that he had for months intended to quit the Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Company; that he applied for work to the J. W. Pratt Company of New York, and found that the Typothetae had begun to look up his record and was likely to make a fight on him and blacklist him. Then he decided he must start business for himself, and he arranged to put in bids for the money order printing.

The case promises to cause a lively quarrel for some time. The Typothetae represents 2,000 firms of master printers, and has made an earnest fight against Herman from the start. The organization sent a committee to the President last week, and the committee has had several hearings before Assistant Postmaster General Wynne and Postmaster General Payne, one of which was given to-day.

They urge that it sets a bad standard of morals to give an important contract to a man who has left his employers under circumstances that smack of treachery. Herman, on the contrary, says that he had been subjected to much unpleasant boasting; that he had suffered from the arrogance of members of the firm; that he had many months ago decided to leave, and only waited because it would have embarrassed the firm and deranged the money order business if he had left sooner. He showed that he had received an offer from the Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Company of $60 a week and a share in the profits which they guaranteed should be at least $5,000 a year, if he would withdraw his bid and return to their employ.

He also swore that Mr. Tooker of the Metropolitan Printing Company had been the first to tell him that his bid was the lowest and had tried to get him to write a letter offering to sublet the work to the Metropolitan Company. Later Tooker and Mr. Cook of the same company went to Rutherford and offered him $100 a week to give the company the work. He told them he would not do so if they would give him $100,000 outright.

In reply to the charge that he made up the bids for the Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Company, Herman said he had made up their bids for them on the basis of making $1,000 profit a month on the contract. He did not know what they did with the bid, and he had never known whether they would offer or change it, or what they would do. He had made his own bid independently of any knowledge he might seem to have of theirs.

WHITTAKER WRIGHT IS ILL.

Has Serious Attack of Vertigo in Ludlow Street Jail.

Whittaker Wright, the London promoter, who is fighting against extradition, is seriously ill with vertigo in the Ludlow Street Jail, and is being attended by the prison physician, Dr. Wilhelm Levin. The physician last evening declined to discuss Mr. Wright's illness further than to say that his temperature was normal.

Warden Johnson said: "Mr. Wright is suffering from vertigo, and has two or three attacks daily. He is also suffering from a kidney complication, and is unable to leave his bed. I fear if he is not released soon he will not remain long among us."

The Warden said that he could not permit any one to see Mr. Wright.

FIRE COMPANY HOME AGAIN.

Engine Company No. 145 of the New York Fire Department, which was dispossessed of its quarters at Coney Island Tuesday, returned to the quarters yesterday afternoon.

The plight of the company was the occasion of a long conference at the Brooklyn Borough Hall yesterday morning, at which an agreement was made between Fire Commissioner Sturgis and the owners of the property. Besides Mr. Sturgis there were present Deputy Fire Commissioner Lalinbeer and representatives of Mayor Low and the Corporation Counsel.

By the terms of the agreement the engine company was permitted to return to the house, a new lease is to be signed by July 15, and Mr. Sturgis personally guaranteed the payment of the $2,125 rent due on the property.

ATTACHMENT FOR $179,846.90.

Justice Truax of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an attachment for $179,-846.90 against property of the Ecuadorian Association, Limited, a Scottish corporation, in favor of James P. McDonald, on an assigned claim of the J. P. McDonald Company, a West Virginia corporation, for work done on the Guayaquil and Quito Railway in Ecuador between June 15, 1900, and Sept. 27, 1902.

A Deputy Sheriff served copies of the attachment on eight bankers. Carter, Hughes, Rounds & Schurman of 99 Broadway are the attorneys for the attaching creditor.

C. E. Pugh Enters Naval Academy.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 1.—Candidate C. E. Pugh of New York has passed the mental and physical examinations for admission to the Naval Academy as a Midshipman.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Constipation

How to Cure It.

You Must Keep the Bowels Regulated if You Would Be Well—A Simple Remedy Within Reach of All.

Constipation poisons the entire system. It charges the blood with vile impurities, ruins the nerves, upsets the kidneys and liver and prepares the way for disease and death.

Nature has provided but one way by which food may be received into the system, while the importance of freeing the body of waste matter is emphasized by the fact that she has given us four ways of disposing of it.

The bowels, the kidneys, the skin and the lungs all throw off materials which if retained in the system would poison.

Of these the bowels and kidneys are most important. Anything which hinders natural bowel or kidney action results in sickness—this is inevitable—there is no escape.

Did you ever stop to think that you would be seriously ill if your bowels and kidneys refused to act for only three days and that a fortnight would hurry you to the grave?

Any trouble with the bowels is serious.

Anything which prevents regular daily action is dangerous.

Iron-Ox Tablets cure constipation.

They do it by so toning up the entire digestive tract that the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys work together naturally and in harmony.

They thoroughly regulate the bowels by their combined tonic and gently laxative action. Their tonic qualities stimulate the flow of digestive fluids, and with their mild laxative effect relieve all trouble.

Remember, Iron-Ox Tablets are not purgative or cathartic in their effect; they are tonic-laxative; they cure by building up the entire system.

Anything which shocks the system into activity is dangerous. Do not expect immediate perceptible effects from Iron-Ox Tablets. They produce a natural, regular building up of all the functions. This takes a little time, but a successful result is absolutely certain.

Fifty Iron-Ox Tablets in an attractive aluminum pocket-case, 25 cents at druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

Saks & Company

Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention.

Purchases Delivered Free Throughout the United States.

Announce for Thursday

RADICAL PRICE REDUCTIONS IN

Summer Costumes for Women.

Various models of cotton fabrics which include Butcher's Linen, Crash and Mercerized Chambray.

Formerly $25.00 to 39.00. At $16.50
Formerly $41.00 to 53.00. At $24.00
Formerly $48.00 to 65.00. At $32.50

SHIRT WAIST SUITS.

Of White Irish or Butcher's Linen, elaborately trimmed with embroideries of new design.

Formerly $21.00 to 26.00 At $14.50 and 19.50

Of Taffeta Silk, in black and white checks or striped effects, with pipings of colored and black silks.

Formerly $24.00 and 25.00. At $19.50

PEDESTRIENNE SUITS AND SKIRTS.

Suits of Black or Blue Voile, collarless or cape effect, trimmed with Taffeta bands.

Value $24.00. At $18.50

Skirts of light, medium, oxford, gray or black Cheviot; several different models from which to select. Value $6.50. At $4.65

SUMMER COATS.

Of Taffeta Silk or Voile.

Formerly $25.00 to $42.00. At $18.00 and 22.00

HIGH GRADE TAN AND PONGEE COATS

At Reduced Prices.

This season's most exclusive models, of various lengths.

Formerly $37.00 and 39.00. At $24.00
Formerly $54.00 to 65.00. At $39.00
Formerly $75.00 to 89.00 At $48.00

Saks & Company

Invite Attention to Their Complete Variety of

Bathing Suits

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

These for women include a variety of models such as shirt waist and sailor effects, simply or elaborately trimmed with fancy braid. The fabrics include Mohair, Brilliantine, Taffeta, Peau de Soie and Satin. The prices are very modest—from $2.25 to $35.00. Bathing Hats, Caps and Shoes are also presented in an exhaustive variety.

For Women.

Suits of Mohair, either blue or black, with small turnover collar, trimmed with soutache braid. At $2.25

Suits of Mohair, black or navy, with large sailor collar, trimmed with braid; trimmed skirt. At $3.00

Suits of Mohair, black or blue, trimmed with rows of narrow and wide braid; large sailor collar. At $3.50

Suits of Mohair Sicilian, blue or black, with white collar and shield, braided in contrasting colors. At $4.25

Suits of Mohair Sicilian, black or blue, shirt-waist style, tucked yoke, and collar trimmed with braid. At $5.25

A number of dainty models of Misses' and Children's Bathing Suits are offered at proportionately low prices.

For Men and Boys.

Men's fancy striped two-piece Suits, sizes 34 to 44. At $1.00

Men's two-piece Jersey Suits, navy or black, with fancy striped bottom, sizes 34 to 44. At $1.25

Men's fancy two-piece Worsted Suits, sizes 34 to 44. At $3.25

Men's silk striped two-piece Suits, sizes 34 to 44. At $5.00

Boys' striped two-piece Suits, sizes 26 to 34. At $1.00

Boys' fancy two-piece Jersey Suits, navy body, fancy striped bottom, sizes 28 to 34. At $1.25

Saks & Company

Have Organized for Thursday

A Special Sale of Shirt Waists.

At Prices Far Below Value.

Of White Lawn, with hemstitched tucked front, tucked back; full sleeves. Value $1.00. At 79c

Of White Lawn, with yoke and centre of Valenciennes lace and embroidery, lace and tucking on both sides; tucked sleeves, fancy collar. Value $1.50. At 98c

Of White Lawn, short sleeves, finished with pointed handkerchief effect, pointed yoke with fine tucking and lace or front of dainty embroidery and tucking. Also, a model with fine tucking to form yoke and wide embroidery down front; full sleeves, tucked collar and cuffs. Value $1.75. At $1.25

Of fine Persian Lawn, beautifully fashioned with broad tucks and hemstitching, front and back and sleeves. Value $4.00. At $2.98

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

READY TO DROP JOHN DOE

Prosecutor Says Action Against Old Dock Board Is Justified.

Fleming Prepared Acceptance of Leases at the Same Time That He Made Application — Officials as Lessees.

Assistant District Attorney Marshall B. Clarke, who is investigating the methods of the old Van Wyck Dock Board, yesterday announced that he believed the information already in his possession sufficient to justify action against Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall; J. Sergeant Cram, and Richard Croker's former partner, Peter F. Meyer, who constituted the board.

One of the discoveries made by Mr. Clarke yesterday was that the lease by which control of a pier at West Ninety-sixth Street was transferred to the New York Contracting and Trucking Company, three days before the board went out of existence, had been signed by Charles F. Murphy. Murphy's brother, John J. Murphy, who was Treasurer of the company at that time, was a member of the Municipal Council with Alderman Gaffney, who was the President of the concern, and according to Mr. Clarke, had no right under the provisions of the charter to acquire a lease from the city.

The instrument in question, which was shown to the reporters by Mr. Clarke, shows traces of erasures and changes which William H. Burke, who was Secretary of the board, will be called on to explain at the "John Doe" proceeding before Justice Mayer this afternoon.

Another thing which engaged Mr. Clarke's attention yesterday was a transaction by which John Fleming of Brown & Fleming received ten-year leases, with privileges of renewals, the same day application was made on three valuable piers at the rental that had been paid by his firm for the same properties under permits at the board's pleasure. Mr. Fleming counted among his friends Richard Croker, Lawrence Delmour, and Peter F. Meyer.

Mr. Clarke first learned of this transaction through the original letters, which he found among the records of the Dock Department. The letter in which the application was made, as well as the letter of acceptance, were written by a Charles A. Farley, Assistant Secretary of the old Dock Board, on the department stationery, Fleming not knowing how to write.

"The peculiar thing about this transaction," said Mr. Clarke, "is that Fleming seemed so assured that his application would be granted that he asked the letter acknowledging the receipt of information to the effect that the leases had been granted to be written at the same time as the letter of application. Mr. Fleming admitted that yesterday. The minutes of the Dock Board, however, would indicate that his application did not receive final action until a meeting held eleven days later, so it would appear as if the Board felt a sense of shame over such undue haste."

Another feature which also seems strange is that though the rentals paid by the two improvements permit were exceedingly low, and despite the fact that the growing value of the properties had been emphasized in the letter of application, the rentals were not increased.

Both letters were dated July 1, 1901. In the letter of application, Mr. Fleming writes as follows:

"This application for a lease is made as it is my intention to make extensive improvements to the properties, involving large sums of money, which are necessary in view of the enormous amount of dumping being done in connection with the tunnel for the underground railroad."

The letter of acceptance is as follows:

"Gentlemen: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of even date, stating that a lease has been granted me of the wharf property required for dumping gravel at Pier 54, West Ninety-sixth Street, North River, and East Fortieth Street Pier. I hereby accept terms and conditions of said resolutions and agree to execute leases as provided therein. Yours respectfully, JOHN FLEMING."

For Old Pier 42, North River, at Canal Street, the rental was $2,000; for the West Fifty-fifth Street Pier, $1,200, and for the East Fortieth Street property, $600. With the renewal privileges the leases were practically for thirty years.

An explanation of the "Dear Colonel" letter, which was given out on Tuesday by District Attorney Jerome, was furnished yesterday by J. Sergeant Cram, President of the Van Wyck Dock Board, whose signature appeared on the little note.

"The Colonel referred to," said the late Police Commissioner, Michael C. Murphy, "is Charles F. Murphy, referred to was Charles F. Murphy, Treasurer of the Dock Board. The letter was written in reference to a matter of the Fifty-fourth Street pier, which the city owned only half interest in, but which we wished to acquire in its entirety. The other half interest was owned by Michael Halpin, then a member of the Assembly from the First Assembly District, of which the late Col. Murphy was the Tammany leader, though it stood in the name of Maurice B. Flynn. The negotiations for the sale were conducted by Col. Murphy, and that is why Mr. Murphy was to see him."

Mr. Murphy said that Halpin had hypothecated his interest in the pier and that Mr. Barry acted as his representative in the deal. The first price agreed upon was $50,000, said, according to Mr. Cram, both he and Mr. Murphy considered this a fair price, and voted that the pier be acquired at that figure. Commissioner Meyer voted against it, and the pier was finally acquired for $70,000.

"I have offered to tell all these facts to the District Attorney," said Mr. Cram, "and I am ready to tell him everything whenever he can find time to listen to my story."

District Attorney Jerome, when he heard of Mr. Cram's explanation, said:

"I see no reason to doubt what Mr. Cram says. He wrote the letter, and he certainly ought to know what he meant by it."

Mr. Clarke, when told of Mr. Cram's story, said the explanation would be all right but for the fact that the letter was written on April 12, and the first mention of the negotiations for the pier did not appear in the minutes of the Van Wyck Dock Board until Nov. 2, several months later.

"It is interesting in this connection, also, to note," said Mr. Clarke, "that the city's part in this valuable property was let to one John W. Sullivan at an annual rental of $300."

Mr. Clarke yesterday made an examination of the Van Wyck Dock's records with reference to the manner in which the Commissioners handled bath privileges. He found that Peter B. Hunt for twenty years had kept a bathhouse at West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street under a permit issued in the name of his daughter, Mrs. Anna E. Smoot. On April 29, 1898, the permit was revoked, and he was directed to remove the bathhouse from pavilion within the jurisdiction of the Dock Department, though he offered to double his rental of $250.

When the order to vacate was not complied with fast enough to suit the Commissioners, a tug was sent up the river with men employed by the department, who tore the structure to pieces and carried it to the Bureau of Incumbrances. A bill for $202, removal costs, was then sent to Hunt, who declined to pay, and was upheld in an opinion from the Corporation Counsel.

A permit was granted later to Mrs. Katherine Smith, Democratic leader, to erect a new structure, for which the woman was charged $177, which she paid under protest. After she had been permitted to use the baths for one season at a rental of $250, the property was turned over for $300 a year to Philip F. Donohue, who, Mr. Clarke has learned, is one of Charles F. Murphy's political lieutenants.

Two subpœna servers from the office of Mr. Clarke yesterday spent a day unsuccessful hunt for the elusive W. J. Kidney, whom Mr. Clarke wants to question regarding matters connected with the Van Wyck Dock leases, which, it is said, were turned over to the New York Contracting and Trucking Company, of which Alderman Gaffney was President and John J. Murphy Treasurer. A man said to be George Kidney was served with a subpœna, but he neither obeyed it nor sent an excuse. Mr. Clarke believes George Kidney and W. J. Kidney to be the same man. Mr. Clarke yesterday made the interesting discovery that John J. Murphy is a Treasurer of the broom company in which the Kidneys are interested.

Mr. Clarke said he had been to the County Clerk's office yesterday, and had ascertained that Alderman Gaffney and ex-Councilman John J. Murphy were city officials at the time the Seventy-ninth Street pier was leased to the New York Contracting and Trucking Company. He said he would be glad to give Gaffney and Murphy a chance to explain.

"I have no power to subpœna them, but would be satisfied if they would come of their own volition and let me talk with them," said Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Clarke said incidentally yesterday that he had been greatly hampered by the seeming reluctance of the office staff of the present Dock Department to impart to him anything of a nature damaging to the old Commissioners.

ACCEPT COLER'S RESIGNATION.

Guardian Trust Directors Elect F. W. Woolworth President.

The resignation of Bird S. Coler as President of the Guardian Trust Company was accepted at a protracted meeting of the Board of Directors of the company yesterday. F. W. Woolworth was chosen unanimously to fill the vacancy. Mr. Coler did not attend the meeting, because, he said, he thought it best not to appear. He said that he would remain on the Board of Directors, and would take as much interest in the affairs of the company before as ever. When asked what interests in the board the new President represented, and as to whether or not he was a compromise, one of the members declared that he was chosen simply because he "was a good man for the place."

C. M. SCHWAB'S POSITION.

Statement That He Has No Intention of Resigning Steel Trust Presidency.

Regarding the position of Charles M. Schwab as the President of the United States Steel Corporation, a personal friend of Mr. Schwab made the following statement yesterday:

"Mr. Schwab will not resign the Presidency of the United States Steel Corporation, but will continue in his position. Mr. Corey will be an assistant to Mr. Schwab, as he has been the last fifteen years, and will carry out Mr. Schwab's policies in all important matters, relieving Mr. Schwab of a large mass of detail which he could handle and at the same time retain his health. Mr. Schwab and Mr. Corey are old personal and business friends. Mr. Schwab selected Mr. Corey for this work, and the appointment of Mr. Corey was not a concession."

Mr. Schwab, who has recently been feeling the strain of attention to petty and harassing details, will take a vacation of a month or two in this country. He is not originally ill, but he simply needs rest.

An effort has been made in this controversy over the Shipbuilding Trust to make Mr. Schwab appear as the villain in the piay. But as a matter of fact he has done all in his power to help the Shipbuilding people out of their difficulty, even at a considerable personal loss to himself. He was and is more than ready to take back the Bethlehem Steel Company on any reasonable terms, as he stated in an open letter.

BROADWAY FIRE SPECTACLE.

Flames from Electric Wires Shoot High in Air at Fortieth Street.

Insulation on underground electric wires at Broadway and Fortieth Street caught fire last night and did $2,000 damage. Flames shot out of the manhole at that point and were followed by clouds of ill-smelling smoke, which was endured by a crowd of 5,000 persons who gathered, chiefly in front of the Metropolitan Opera House, to witness the spectacle. About fifteen hundred wires were put out of order, affecting a lot of store lights. The cars were blocked, and the Edison and the Union Electric Company had to cut off all the wires there to stop the fire.

Lieutenant Brady noticed the smoke from Thirty-ninth Street. He had heard that water in and the steam rising with which to fight such a blaze, so did not send in a fire alarm, but telephoned to the electric companies. Soon nine wagons and crews arrived on the scene.

Flames then were shooting forty feet in the air, and a fireman wanted to send in an alarm, but was dissuaded. The workmen cut off the connection at Thirty-ninth and Forty-first Streets and the flames ceased.

STUDYING LIFE INSURANCE.

About 140 College Graduates Begin the Equitable's Summer Course.

About 140 college graduates of 1903 gathered in the library of the Equitable Life Assurance Society yesterday morning to commence a month's instruction in the theory and practice of life insurance. Twenty-eight colleges were represented and students were present from as far East as Hartford, as far West as the University of Kansas, while the Northwest was represented by the University of Minnesota and the South by graduates of universities of Mississippi and Georgia.

Sessions are to be held daily, and the entire course is given free to graduates who have worked their way through college. At the end of the session each member will be qualified to enter the business. This instruction course was originated by the Equitable last year. About 80 per cent. of last year's class decided to enter the business.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Summer conditions prevail to-night in all districts. The temperature has risen generally in the Northwest, and is above 80 Fahrenheit to-night, except in the lake region, the extreme Northwest, and over Texas. Pressure continues relatively high over the Northeastern States and low along the Northern boundary and the Southwest, and over Texas. Pressure continues relatively high over the Southeastern States and low along the northern boundary and the Southwest, with moderate disturbances in Ontario and the Middle Rocky Mountain region. Little rain has fallen except in New England, the upper lake region, Texas, and the Southeastern States, and there has been a sharp fall in temperature in the extreme Northwest; elsewhere, except in the lake region and New England, maximum temperatures of 80 and above have prevailed. Showers are indicated for Thursday in the lower lake region, New England, and the Middle Atlantic States; also in the Middle Rocky Mountain region and the Northwest. There will be showers Friday in the Middle Atlantic States, New England, and in the Missouri Valley and over the Eastern slope.

It will be slightly cooler Thursday over the region of rainfall in the Northwest, and in the Middle Rocky Mountain region. It will be cooler Friday over the Southern slope, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Eastern slope.

The winds in the lower lake region will be northeasterly, fresh to brisk. Winds will prevail over Ontario, on the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts, fresh southwest; on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, light to fresh southerly, and on the upper lakes, fresh northwest.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have fresh southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

New England, showers, warmer Thursday; Friday, fair, except showers in north portion; fresh southwest winds, increasing.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania, showers and cooler Thursday; Friday, fair, except showers in southern portion; fresh southwest winds.

New Jersey, showers Thursday and probably Friday; fresh southeast winds.

Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia, showers and not so warm Thursday; Friday, fair, warmer; fresh southwest winds.

Western New York, showers Thursday, cooler in east portion; Friday, fair. Warmer; fresh to brisk westerly winds, with possibly squalls.

Western Pennsylvania, fair, local showers Thursday; Friday, fair, warmer.

Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, fair and warm Thursday and Friday; light to fresh southwest winds.

Minnesota, fair Thursday, except showers in west portion; Friday, showers; light variable winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota, showery and cooler Thursday; Friday, fair, warmer.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers and not so warm; winds south.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer, and the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.	THE TIMES.
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
3 A. M.	72	71	72	70
6 A. M.	72	71	72	70
9 A. M.	74	77	74	76
12 M.	77	80	77	80
3 P. M.	78	82	78	80
6 P. M.	77	80	77	80
9 P. M.	74	77	74	76
12 P. M.	72	77	72	76

The Times's thermometer is a test above the government thermometer, that of the Weather Bureau is also a test above the street level.

Average temperatures Yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	77°
Weather Bureau	77°
Corresponding date 1902	74°
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73°

The thermometer registered 72 degrees at 8 A. M., 82 degrees at 2 P. M., Yesterday, the maximum temperature being 80 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 72 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity was 81 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

AUTOMOBILE RACE TO-DAY

Fourth Annual International Contest for Bennett Trophy.

One American Car Is Overweight, Which Will Be Rectified — Irish Course Crowded with Vehicles.

KILDARE, Ireland, July 1.—Everything is now in readiness for the international automobile race for the James Gordon Bennett Cup, which will start at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning. A "l 6s" long the roads through the Counties of Carlow, Kildare, and Queens, through which the course winds, have been overrun with almost numberless motors. At speeds varying from fifteen to sixty miles an hour cars of all sorts and descriptions have been flowing along the course, which is dotted with stands and warning flags and is lined at interesting points with spectators.

In the weighing of the racing cars at Naas today all the American cars were found to be within the limit except L. P. Mooers's, whose motor was one pound in excess of the prescribed maximum weight of 2204.60 pounds. The French cars entered by Rene de Knyff and Maurice Farman considerably exceeded the weight, but all will probably be able to reduce the weights to the scale by to-morrow. Their overweight apparently was due to a defect in the weighing machinery and the lack of an official standard for reducing English measures to the metric system.

The race should be over late to-morrow afternoon, but the result may be in doubt until Friday. The complicated system of stopping the cars at the controls at the entrances of the towns of Carlow, Castledermot, Athy, Kildare, Monasterevan, and Rathdrinalty, and deducting the time taken in passing through the towns, the speed in which must not exceed about fourteen miles an hour, was shown by experiments made to-day to result in great confusion, and unless the race to-morrow is better managed than to-day's rehearsal the winner may not be known until Friday, and even then might be the subject of controversy. There is some talk to-night of abandoning all of the German tests as also an American, while Jenatzy of the same team is a Belgian.

The course for the race has been laid out principally in the County Kildare, the start and finish being at Eadyshannon, seven miles, about thirty-five miles southwest of Dublin. The course in outline somewhat resembles an outline map of Africa, transversely divided into two parts, which are known as the major and the minor loop. The distance, about forty-five miles around the smaller loop and 103½ miles around them both, and there is a diversion stretch of about thirteen miles that must be covered six times in going three times around the combined loops. The small loop will be covered first, and then the race will go three times around the loops combined. As measured by a surveyor, the total distance is 568 miles and 760 yards.

It has been decided that S. F. Edge, as holder of the cup, will start first with his green Napier racer, which will be known as Britain No. 1, to be followed by Rene de Knyff on his blue-painted Panhard, the French No. 1. The third machine will be an American. The Germans, being the last to challenge, their No. 1, a white-painted Mercedes car, probably driven by Baron de Caters, will start fourth, and so on.

The start will be made at 7 A. M., which is about 2:30 A. M. New York time, and as the race is expected to last only about eight hours the result probably will be known here early this afternoon, unless it should prove so close as to depend upon the time allowances through the controls.

SLOW SWIMMING RACES.

Unfavorable Conditions of Tide and Wind Prevail for Travers Island Events.

Slow time was made in the open swimming races of the New York Athletic Club, held at Travers Island yesterday, on account of the strong wind and the adverse tide running across the course.

There were ten starters in the 100-yard handicap, which was won by E. H. Adams of the Hope club, with 10 seconds from scratch. A. A. Ruddy, The 440-yard handicap, with seven starters, was won by F. E. Kitching, jr., by ten yards, with E. H. Adams second. The diving competition was won by P. A. Wenck, and the 100-yard novice race by A. Gerry. The summary follows:

100-Yard Swim, Handicap—Won by E. H. Adams, New York A. C. (10 seconds); A. A. Ruddy, New York A. C. (5 seconds), second; P. A. Wenck, jr., New York A. C. (10 seconds), third. Time—1:12 2-5.

440-Yard Swim, Handicap—Won by F. E. Kitching, jr., New York A. C. (18 seconds); E. H. Adams, New York A. C. (35 seconds), second; H. B. Warren, New York A. C. (60 seconds), third. Time—5:47 4-5.

100-Yard Swim, Novice—Won by A. Gerry; T. E. Richter, second; W. H. Seabury, third. Time—1:43 4-5.

Diving Competition—Won by P. A. Wenck, New York A. C., with 74 points; H. Lapsley, Yonkers, second, with 61 points; W. A. Orthwein, New York A. C., third, with 56 points.

POLO CHAMPIONSHIP.

Westchester Country Club Wins the Honor by Defeating Bryn Mawr.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The Westchester Country Club of New York won the polo championship of the United States to-day from the Bryn Mawr team by a score of 9½ goals to 6 on the field of the Philadelphia Country Club. The largest crowd of the tournament turned out to see the final game. The contest was one of the finest exhibitions of polo seen here, the playing being clean and fast from start to finish. The line-up and summary follow:

Bryn Mawr.	Position.	Westchester.
J. E. Cowdin.	1—Goal.	C. R. Snowden.
J. M. Waterbury, 2d.	2—Point.	G. W. Kendrick, 2d.
J. E. Brooks.	3—Cover Point.	W. J. Hennessy, Jr.
Buck T. Weaver.	Back.	Quincy Wheeler.

Summary: Goals earned—Westchester, 10; Bryn Mawr, 7. Lost by penalties—Westchester, 4 goals; Bryn Mawr, 1 goal. Final score—Westchester, 9½; Bryn Mawr, 6. Referee—F. S. Conover and Capt. John C. Groome.

EMPRESS'S SCHOONER WON.

Kaiser's Yacht Meteor Was Not Placed in the Kiel Regatta Race.

KIEL, Prussia, July 1.—In the handicap yacht races from Eckernfoerde to Kiel today the Mavahoe was the first to cross the finishing line, followed closely by the Orion. The Thistle was third and the Commodore fourth.

In the corrected class the Heimburg beat the Meteor, sailed by Emperor William, by six minutes.

A strong, gusty northwest wind was blowing.

The official awards were as follows:

The Empress's Iduna won the cruising schooners' prize, time allowance, and the prize given by Mrs. Goelet. The Adela was second on time allowance, and the Hamburg was third.

The Meteor, which allowed the Iduna forty minutes, was not officially placed in the race.

Automobile Makers Meet.

At the monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, held at 7 East Forty-second Street yesterday afternoon, it was decided to hold no reliability contest for commercial vehicles this year. Plans for the reliability contest for pleasure vehicles were discussed at some length, but have not completed. It is proposed to ask the American Automobile Association to undertake the holding of the contest, in order that the actual handling of the competition may be in absolutely disinterested hands.

World's Lacrosse Championship.

MONTREAL, July 1.—In the presence of 12,000 spectators to-day the Shamrock lacrosse team of this city defeated the Brantford, Ontario, team by 6 goals to 5 in the first match of the series for the Minto Cup, emblematic of the lacrosse championship of the world. The match was rough, men being ruled off in every game.

Carter and O'Brien Fight a Draw.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—"Philadelphia Jack" O'Brien and "Kid" Carter of Brooklyn fought a six-round draw here to-night. O'Brien had the better of the bout all the way through.

NAME WOMAN AT INQUEST.

Relatives of Mysteriously Slain Baltimore Man Suspect the Latter's Father's Friend—Jury Undecided.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 1.—There were sensational developments at the inquest this evening into the mysterious shooting of J. Mortimer Johnson, who was killed in his home on the evening of June 23. The jury in its verdict said that the person or persons were unknown to them and that the evidence was "not sufficient to say suicide, and it may be murder."

Miss Viola Stambaugh, a sister of the dead man, and Mrs. Durette, the latter a physician and a cousin of Johnson, in their testimony reflected upon Mrs. Susan Suter, who has figured in the case, and who is a friend of Joseph Johnson, father of the dead man.

Mrs. Durette told the jury of her suspicion against Mrs. Suter and said she had found scratches and finger marks on her brother's face.

Miss Stambaugh told of Hyde Canon at the Johnson house between the elder Johnson and Mrs. Suter. She said they were together a good deal, drinking freely and sometimes quarreling. Johnson on one occasion throwing some article at Mrs. Suter. Some members of the family are said to have suspicions as to the cause of murder, but others object to so declaring in the verdict. This accounts for the compromise statement.

On the day Johnson's body was found in his father's house the father gave Mrs. Suter a handsome gold watch which had belonged to his dead wife's sister. Mrs. Suter, in speaking before the jury, said she feared Miss Stambaugh would poison her and declared that she knew nothing of any murder theory, but believed Johnson committed suicide.

The case will go to the Grand Jury and the police will continue their investigation.

PRISON OFFICIALS REMOVED.

Attorney General Knox Takes Summary Action in the Atlanta Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 1.—The scandal at the Federal Prison growing out of tampering with Congressman Livingston's mail, and friction between the employes, culminated to-day in the removal of all the officers by Attorney General Knox. Those removed were Warden A. G. Hawk, Deputy Warden Bradford Dawson, and Assistant Deputy Warden Petty.

W. H. Moyer of Washington, special assistant of the Department of Justice, has been appointed Warden, and C. C. McCleughrey of Chicago, son of Warden McClaughrey of the Federal Prison at Leavenworth, Kan., has been appointed Deputy Warden.

Warden Hawk and the other officers were astounded when Moyer arrived to-day to take charge of the prison. Hawk alleges that his removal is the result of a plot by political enemies. Hawk is from West Virginia, and was appointed Warden by President McKinley when the prison was completed.

INDIANAPOLIS ART INSTITUTE.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 1.—The plans of the new Herron Art Institute, designed by Vonnegut & Bohn, have been formally accepted by the Indianapolis Art Association. The proposed building, in its entirety, will cost $250,000.

The plan comprises a grand double-arched stairway leading from the north end of the sculptural hall to the second floor. The second floor will be devoted to picture galleries (also a music hall), all to be lighted from the roof. The main picture gallery will be thirty-eight feet wide and ninety feet long. The style of the building will be the Italian Renaissance. It will be built of Indiana oolitic limestone. Under the portico will be a large frieze, in marble mosaic, with a gold background. Places have been left in the façade for portrait medallions of great artists.

MILLIONS IN BROMO SELTZER.

The Effervescent Powder Paid Stockholders 140 Per Cent. Dividend — Made a Poor Druggist a Millionaire.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—That there's millions in bromo seltzer is shown in a bill filed in court here by Louisa E. Hall, a stockholder of the Emerson Drug Company of Baltimore, asking that that company be enjoined from turning over its capital stock, property, and business to the Emerson Company, incorporated in New Jersey. It is claimed that such a transfer would be against the laws of the State of Maryland, and would be a fraud upon rights of stockholders of the Baltimore company.

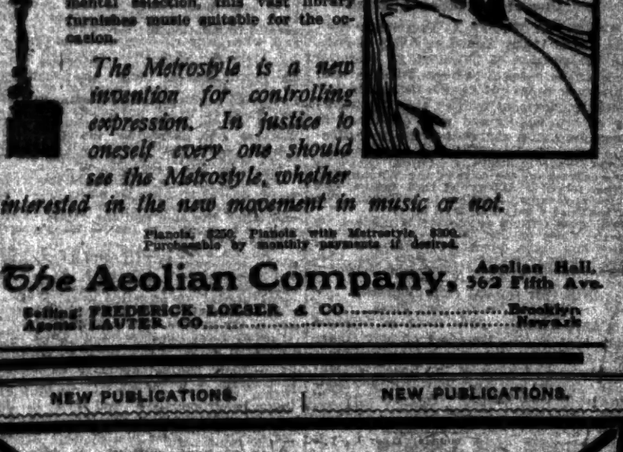
It is stated that the business of the company has been very profitable, and that it has been able to pay a dividend for 1902 of 140 per cent. Judge Dobler signed an order requiring cause to be shown within five days why the injunction should not be granted. Mr. Hall is the owner of seven shares of the stock of the company.

Capt. Isaac E. Emerson, who not many years ago was proprietor of a little drug store, is President of the concern. He is now a millionaire and owns more than a controlling interest. He owns one fine yacht and has given the contract for another to be built in Glasgow and to cost a fortune.

Capt. Emerson has just returned from a 4,000-mile automobile tour in France. On the way over on the Kronprinz Wilhelm he won a pool of $300 on estimated distance to be covered in a day's run of the steamer, his ticket coming him only $5. The Captain returns with plans for the construction of beautiful and costly Italian gardens adjoining his mansion on Eutaw Place, near Druid Hill Park.

The PIANOLA

Its Importance in the Summer Home



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Of all the different kinds of music probably the most popular is that of the piano.

It is, therefore, natural that in the four and one-half years of its existence the Pianola should have sprung into a popularity confined to no class of people, but universal with both musicians and laymen in all the countries of the world.

Furnishing a ready means for any one, even those devoid of any musical knowledge, to play the piano correctly and with feeling, the Pianola has caused that instrument to assume a new position in its relation to home life.

From its place simply as a furnishing necessity, the piano with the Pianola's aid has become one of the most important objects in the home and a source of infinite enjoyment.

Especially is this true of the country home, where the household is largely dependent on its own resources for amusement, and where, without some fascinating pastime, every hour spent indoors hangs heavy and moves slowly.

There are 2,701 different selections prepared for the Pianola, and these are available to every owner of an instrument.

Therefore, whether for a dance, accompaniment for a song, or instrumental selection, this vast library furnishes music suitable for the occasion.

The Metrostyle is a new invention for controlling expression. In justice to oneself every one should see the Metrostyle, whether interested in the new movement in music or not.

Pianola, $250. Pianola with Metrostyle, $300. Purchasable by monthly payments if desired.

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The Negro Problem Through Southern Eyes

"The most notable book from the press since 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' presenting the greatest revolution of modern times."—Rev. H. W. Battle, in Spring-field Republican.

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For sale at MILHAU'S DRUG STORE, 163 BROADWAY.

Benefit Fair for Day Nursery.

The "little girl" guests of the Somerset Inn, at Bernardsville, N. J., will hold a fair on July 4, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Little Missionary Day Nursery, at 93 East Eighth Street, this city. The managers of the fair ask that donations of money or gifts for the tables be sent to Miss Jean Rolston, Miss Marguerite Reinpeller, or Miss Beatrice Morrison, at the Somerset Inn.

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SPORTING GOODS.

IF FISHING is among your vacation plans this year, don't fail to visit one of the two Ingersoll Stores before you buy your Fishing Tackle.

We have over 5000 styles of Split Bamboo Rods for fresh water, from the 5-piece trout rod at 69c., with others at 95c., $1.45, $2.45, $3.20, $3, $3.85, $4 and up.

The famous African Steel Cane Rods at $3; $7.20, $10, $12, $13 and $25. These are the strongest in the world.

Also the English featherweight Rod, weighing only 4½ ounces, at $20.

Many salt water Rods to select from.

REELS—Automatic and click, multiplying pillar reels.

Price	45c	85c	95c	$1.25
Price	95c	$1.45	$1.75	$2.45

Walton Casting Wheel, No. 0, $2.45; No. 00, $2.75.

Price	95c	$1.45	$2.45	$3.20
Price	$3.85	$4.75	$5.45	

Mr. Wm. Arbo Reels, handmade reels, perfect in every detail, $5.45 and up.

Price	$3.20	$3.85	$4.75	$5.45
Price	$6.45	$7.20	$8.20	$10

Silkworm Gut, No. 00, quadruple knot, per hank, 45c. Silkworm Gut, single knot, per hank, capacity 25 yards, 25c. Silkworm Gut, double knot, per hank, capacity 25 yards, 25c. Silkworm Gut, single knot, per hank, capacity 50 yards, 45c. Silkworm Gut, double knot, per hank, capacity 50 yards, 45c. Cotton Lines, 3 to 6 ply, 5c. to 15c.

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BELDAME WON THE STAKE

August Belmont's Filly Beat a Fast Field for the Vernal.

Favorites Were First in the Final Three Races at the Sheepshead Bay Track.

Chance, or the influence that stands in the stead of that uncertain element, made an even distribution of its favors at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday, for while favorites of the crowd were beaten in the first three races, the choices selected by popular opinion were first in the last half of the programme.

A single stake race graced the programme, thus being the Vernal, at five furlongs down the Futurity straight course, for fillies two years old, but in spite of the fact that the field was made up largely on non-winners the race proved to be one of the most attractive of the meeting, as assuredly about 90 per cent. of the crowd that saw August Belmont's filly Beldame run at the Gravesend track were on hand determined to back her at any price, and as their confidence inspired others, the Belmont entry, which included Beldame and Bridle Path, both maiden fillies, started favorite at odds on, in a field of thirteen, the next best backed being Tepee and the R. W. Walden entry, Petunia and Monet. The order of the finish was almost the same as the betting, for Beldame ran back to the form she showed at Gravesend and won, though Bullman had to ride her out at the end to get home first by a length, while Monsoon closed from behind and finished a head in front of Tepee by a neck for second place after Tepee had made the running to the bend into the stretch.

In the mile handicap, the fifth race on the card, the betting was practically between Roehampton and Fire Eater, the former starting the actual favorite, though at one time there was a heavy plunge on Fire Eater. W. R. Condon led for the first furlong, after which Fire Eater took command into the stretch and seemed to be winning. On the straight, however, Roehampton went on in bulldog style, and, wearing down Fire Eater, beat him out in the last jump in the splendid time of 1:39. Satire made all the pace in the last race, and was first, galloping, with Circus a fair second.

In the steeplechase R. B. Sack, ridden by the amateur rider Sidney Holoway, started at even money, and after Jim Newman, Double Thong alternated in the lead to the last jump R. B. Sack then winning ridden out, after a slight josile with Double Thong near the finish. The riders of the first two were called up into the stand by the steeplechase stewards and questioned about the josile, the stewards seeming inclined to get back the winner until Mars, who rode Double Thong, admitted that, as the crowd generally saw, he alone was at fault. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, to be ridden by apprentice jockeys who have never won a race; selling allowances; scale from $2,000 down to $500; seven furlongs on the Futurity course.

J. A. Bennett's Kingrains, br. c. 6 years, by King Ernest—Lady Kingrains, (Odom) ... 1
P. M. Civill's Irish Jewel, ch. f., 4, 110, (Daly) ... 2
W. Daly's Osgood, blk. c., 100, (Smith) ... 3
Time—1:02 2-5. Won, ridden out, by a length, a neck between second and third. Petunia, Pequot, Memoriam, Miss Eugene, My Choice, Wild Thistle, Bridesmaid, Fire Flame, Destiny, and Gunwad also ran. Value to the winner, $4,375. Winner trained by J. J. Hyland.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

The Messrs. Stebbins's Roehampton, ch. h., 5 years, by Bathampton-Agnes Plask, 113 pounds (H. Cochran.) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5. 1
August Belmont's Fire Eater, br. c., 107, (Bullman.) 8 to 5 and even ... 2
H. E. Rowell's Monsoon, ch. c., 115, (Gannon.) 6 to 1 and 3 to 1 ... 3
Time—1:39. Won cleverly by a length, two lengths between second and third. Leader, Himself, W. R. Condon, Tantalus Cup, and Fifth Battery also ran. Value to the winner, $965. Winner trained by H. M. Mason.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a quarter on the turf course.

J. R. Stewart's Satire, b. h., 5 years, by Juvenal-Sandois, 101 pounds, (H. Michaels.) 8 to 5 and 6 to 5 ... 1
J. G. Long's Circus, b. c., 4, 113, (Odom.) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1 ... 2
R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Cartouche, b. h., 6, 108, (Isaac.) 7 to 2 and 4 to 5 ... 3
Time—2:10 2-5. Won easily by three lengths, a length between second and third. Tancred and Philippine also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Winner trained by J. Fayling.

RACE FOR SUBURBAN RENEWAL.

W. C. Whitney's Goldsmith Is Favorite of Twelve Horses Named to Run.

Twelve horses of the fourteen originally entered for the Coney Island Jockey Club's renewal of the Suburban Handicap are named to start in the renewal to-day of the great event run two weeks ago, in a race at the same distance, and with weights the same as those that were or would have been carried in the Suburban. Africander, winner of the Suburban, is not in the list of horses named to start, though the second and third horses, Herbert and Hunter Raine, are engaged. Five horses that did not start for the Suburban also are entered, and last night one of these, W. C. Whitney's Goldsmith, was made the favorite for to-day's event. The entries for the Suburban renewal are:

THE SUBURBAN RENEWAL.

The renewal of the Suburban Handicap, for horses entered and eligible to run for the Suburban Handicap, of 1903; to carry the weights that they carried or would have carried in that race; one mile and a quarter.

Horse.	Age.	Weight.	Jockey.
Blues	5	123	Hoar
Major Daingerfield	4	123	Bullman
Hermis	4	117	T. Walsh
Goldsmith	4	116	J. Burns
Irish Lad	5	115	Redfern
Bonnibert	5	115	McCue
Waterboy	4	113	Odom
Glenwood	4	106	Mathews
His Eminence	5	105	Gannon
City Bank	4	103	Connell
Andy Williams	4	102	Blaser
Hunter Raine	4	97	McCafferty

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Operator 125, Jumbo, Dean Swift, Olympian, and Bellario, 113 each; Invincible and Illyria, 112 each; Worsom, Unmasked, and Duellist, 110 each; Mabel Richardson, 108; Sir Voorhies, Slave, Royal Summons, and Mesmer, 107 each, and Gold Money, Navesink Maid, Lucrezia, and Cousin, 105 each.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners at the Sheepshead Bay meeting; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; five furlongs on the Futurity course. Tommy Rot, 106 pounds; Celebrant, Sandhurst, and Charlie Fisher, 107 each; Kingsland and Sailor Knox, 106 each; Steelmaker, 104; Honey Bee and The Lady Rhodesia, 103 each; Juvenalia, 98; Brooklyn, 97, and Symphony and Origin, 92 each. Approvatice allowance claimed for Symphony, Origin and Brooklyn.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies and mares three years old and upward; penalties and allowances; one mile. Moss Daisy, 111 pounds; Detcher, 104, and Ada Nay, Adlet, Stamping Ground, Ithan, and Pastoral, 99.

FOURTH RACE.—The Spindrift Stakes, handicap for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong. Golden Maxim, 126 pounds; River Pirate, 118; Burgess Bird and Injunction, 112 each; Mackey Dwyer, 106; Merry Acrobat, 107; Elliott and Dauphin, 100 each; Colonsey, 95, and Allan, 80.

FIFTH RACE.—The Suburban Renewal.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $1,500 down to $500; one mile. Morokanta and Rough Rider, 103 pounds each; Flara, 100; Early Eve, Courtenay, and Bellario, 106 each; Akela, 103; Chicle and Dark Planet, 104 each; Cardigan and Lee King, 103 each; Damon, 100; Blue Jay and Sailor Boy, 101 each; Raslets, 96; Rosland, 94; Ringdove, 89, and Salara, 84. Apprentice allowance claimed for Early Eve, Ringdove, Salara, Rough Rider, and Blue Jay.

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course; $2,000 added. Sam Mott, 126; The Rival, 117; Payne, 116; Dr. Taylor and Lord Badge, 114 each; Locket, 111, and Regal Boy, 104.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

All Three New York Teams Won Their Contests—Rain at Boston.

All three of the Greater New York baseball teams won their respective games yesterday. At the Polo Grounds the Nationals defeated St. Louis in a game which was remarkable for some brilliant bits of fielding, and at Washington Park, Brooklyn, the home team defeated the champions from Pittsburg by consecutive batting in the ninth inning. Philadelphia beat Chicago 12 to 4, and rain prevented the Cincinnati team from playing at Boston.

Griffith's New York Americans won another game from the St. Louis aggregation, and are now tied with St. Louis for fifth position in the pennant race. Chicago was shut out by Boston, Philadelphia won by a score of 9 to 8 from Cleveland, and Washington beat Detroit 4 to 1.

Following are the scores of the games in the National and American Leagues respectively:

New York, 6; St. Louis, 2.
Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburg, 4.
Philadelphia, 12; Chicago, 4.

New York, 7; St. Louis, 3.
Boston, 1; Chicago, 0.
Philadelphia, 9; Cleveland, 8.
Washington, 4; Detroit, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Four Men Put Out in One Play in Game Which Was Won by New Yorks.

Triple plays are of rare occurrence in baseball contests, but the game between New York and St. Louis at the Polo Grounds yesterday was saved for the home team by a "quadruple" play in the sixth inning, when the visitors had the bases filled and no one out. Of course the fourth "out" was needlessly executed, but the "quadruple" was completed, nevertheless, and the 2,000 spectators applauded long and loudly at the conclusion of this brilliant bit of field work.

Both pitchers were very effective until the New Yorks began their half of the fourth inning, when Bresnahan singled to centre. McGann struck out. Mertes landed one safely over Brain's head, and Davis got a base on balls, filling the bases. Currie failed to locate the plate with Lauder at the bat, and forced in a run on four called balls. Gilbert hit to Currie, who nipped Mertes at the plate and M. O'Neil caught Warner's liner, retiring the side. Browne tallied the second run with his drive into the right field bleachers in the following inning, and then the sensational play was in order.

Beginning the sixth Ryan doubled to centre and scored on Currie's hit in the same direction. Farrell was safe on a bad throw by McGinnity, and a fumble by Davis let Donovan reach first, filling the bases. Smoot, the next man up, sent a fly to Bresnahan, which the latter caught and shot the ball to Warner in time to head off Currie at the plate. Warner had to get out of position to get the ball, but without getting set again the backstop hurled the sphere to Davis, dismissing Donovan, who was tardily in his attempt to advance, at second, and then Davis snapped the ball back to Warner ahead of Farrell, who was racing home. The play was executed in remarkably quick time, and came at a moment when the visitors seemed to have everything their own way. In the latter half of this inning Mertes beat out an infield hit, went to third on Davis's hit to right, and scored on Gilbert's single to centre.

St. Louis scored another run in the seventh on a base on balls to Brain, Burke's single, and Mackett's hit past Davis. The home team clinched their lead by scoring two more in the eighth inning. Mertes went out on a foul fly to Ryan, but Davis and Lauder singled to centre. Gilbert forced Lauder at second, but Warner's fine drive to deep left centre scored Davis and Gilbert. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Browne, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Brom'g, cf	1	1	1	1	0
McGann, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Mertes, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Davis, ss	1	1	4	2	1
Lauder, sb	0	1	2	3	0
Gilbert, 2b	1	1	0	2	1
Warner, c	0	1	8	0	0
McGinnity, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	5	9	27	11	2

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Farrell, 2b	0	0	0	2	0
Donovan, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Smoot, cf	0	1	0	0	1
Brain, ss	0	1	0	2	0
Burke, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
M. O'Neil, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Hackett, 1b	0	1	10	2	0
Ryan, c	1	1	7	0	0
Currie, p	0	0	1	7	0
Total	1	6	24	15	2

New York	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2

Earned runs—New York, 2; St. Louis, 1. First base on errors—New York, 2; St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 6. First base on balls—Off McGinnity, 1; off Currie, 4. Struck out—By McGinnity, 4; by Currie, 3. Home run—Browne. Two-base hits—Warner, Ryan. Sacrifice hits—Farrell, Bresnahan, Gilbert, Smoot. Triple play—Bresnahan, Warner and Davis. Wild pitches—McGinnity, Currie. Double play—Hackett, unassisted. Time of game—1 hour and 30 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

BROOKLYN, 5; PITTSBURG, 4.

In a pitchers' battle on the Brooklyn baseball grounds yesterday, Hanlon's men defeated the Pittsburg champions by the score of 5 to 4. Neither side got a man across the home plate in the first five innings, but the visitors, aided by an error and a home-run hit by Wagner, tallied three times in the sixth inning. Wagner almost duplicated his feat of the previous day; as the ball went over the fence, but at a point much nearer to the right fielder. Jones pitched a fine game, in fact, he outpitched Philippi. Ritter was put out of the game for protesting Emslie's judgment, and Ahearn took his place in the seventh inning. Later on this change proved advantageous for the home team. In the latter half of the ninth, with the score 4 to 3 against Brooklyn, Doyle and Dahlen made safe hits and scored on a well placed drive to right field by Ahearn, winning the game without losing a man. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Beaumont, cf	1	1	0	0	1
Clark, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Sebring, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Wagner, ss	1	1	1	4	0
Kruger, 3b	1	0	2	2	0
Leach, 2b	0	0	1	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	1	4	0
Ritter, c	0	0	4	0	0
Philippi, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	4	5	24	13	1

BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Strang, 3b	0	0	2	1	0
Sheckard, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Dobbs, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Jennings, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Doyle, 1b	1	2	11	1	0
Dahlen, ss	1	1	1	2	1
Ritter, c	0	0	3	1	0
Ahearn, c	0	0	2	1	0
Flood, 2b	0	0	2	2	1
Jones, p	1	0	0	1	0
Total	5	7	27	8	2

*None out when winning run was scored.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	5

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hit—Clark. Home run—Wagner. Stolen bases—Ritchey, Sheckard, Jennings, Doyle. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 4; Brooklyn, 5. Sacrifice hits—Clark, Leach, Dahlen. First base on balls—Off Jones, 2; off Philippi, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Philippi, 1. Struck out—By Jones, 2; by Philippi, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

PHILADELPHIA, 12; CHICAGO, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Menefee was weak to-day and the local team batted him at will, winning with ease. Chicago has signed Fitcher, Doether of the Fordham College team. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	9	1
Philadelphia	12	14	0

Batteries—Menafee and Kling; Mitchell and Doon.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	42	20	.677	Cincinnati	27	38	.421
New York	38	21	.644	Boston	24	37	.607
Chicago	38	30	.603	St. Louis	21	42	.333
Brooklyn	30	27	.526	Philadelphia	15	40	.310

Games Scheduled for To-day.

St. Louis in New York.
Pittsburg in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Boston.
Chicago in Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Griffith's New York Team Wins Again—Three Straight from St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—The New York Americans won their third consecutive victory over the local team here to-day by a score of 7 to 3. Tannehill was much more effective than Powell, as the latter was hit safely eleven times, while only six hits were made off Tannehill's delivery. Conroy, who was spiked in the foot by Heidrick yesterday, was unable to take part in to-day's game, and Keeler played third base, while Davis was changed over to right field. McFarland going to left. A brilliant catch by Elberfeld away back in left field, and a home-run hit by Williams, scoring Elberfeld ahead of him in the fourth inning, were the features of the game. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Hoffman, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Hemph'l, rf	0	0	1	1	0
Ander's, 1b	2	2	9	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	1	0	1	0
Kahoe, c	0	0	7	0	0
Powell, p	0	0	0	0	0
Hill, 3b	0	1	2	2	0
Powell, p	0	1	0	0	0
Total	3	5	27	7	0

NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Keeler, 3b	1	2	1	1	1
Davis, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Fultz, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Williams, 2b	2	2	2	4	0
McFar'd, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Clarke, ss	0	0	2	2	0
O'Connor, c	2	1	2	0	0
Tanneh'l, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	7	21	7	1

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
New York	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	2	7

Earned runs—New York, 6; St. Louis, 2. Two-base hits—Williams, O'Connor, Keeler, Tannehill. Three-base hits—Elberfeld, Anderson. Home run—Williams. Sacrifice hits—Hill, Fultz. Double plays—Wallace to Anderson; Padden and Anderson; Elberfeld, Williams and Ganzel. First base on balls—Off Powell, 2; off Tannehill, 1. Struck out—By Powell, 1; by Tannehill, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; New York, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

BOSTON, 1; CHICAGO, 0.

CHICAGO, July 1.—In a ten-inning pitchers' battle and perfect fielding game, the local baseball team was shut out to-day. "Cy" Young winning his own game by batting in the only run scored. Great work by both infields was the feature. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0
Boston	1	7	0

Batteries—Flaherty and McFarland; Young and Criger.

WASHINGTON, 4; DETROIT, 1.

DETROIT, Mich., July 1.—By a strange reversal in form, Washington, shut out on two preceding days, almost whitewashed Detroit to-day. Orth pitched masterly ball, while Deering was knocked out in three innings, all the runs being earned. Donovan allowed but three hits and no runs, but Detroit could not catch up. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	1	7	0
Washington	4	10	2

Batteries—Donovan, Deering, and Buelow; Orth and Drill.

PHILADELPHIA, 9; CLEVELAND, 8.

CLEVELAND, July 1.—The Philadelphia American League team won in the ninth inning to-day on two two-base hits by Davis and Murphy and Bradley's error. Both teams played poorly in the field. With the exception of the second inning, when Cleveland bunched five hits, Henley pitched good ball. Davis's batting was a feature. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	8	11	5
Philadelphia	9	12	4

Batteries—Joss and Bemis; Hesser and Schreck.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	39	22	.639	New York	29	28	.509
Philadelphia	38	25	.603	St. Louis	24	29	.453
Cleveland	31	27	.534	Detroit	26	30	.464
Chicago	31	27	.534	Washington	16	42	.276

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in St. Louis.
Boston in Chicago.
Philadelphia in Cleveland.
Washington in Detroit.

Eastern League Games.

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3	9	3
Jersey City	14	0	0

Batteries—McGee, Ferry and Laporte; Plankmiller and McManus. Umpires—Messrs. Kelly and Swartwood.

AT BALTIMORE.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	9	10	0
Worcester	2	7	1

Batteries—Bettis, Burchell and Robinson; Hemming and McCauley.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	10	13	3
Providence	2	5	2

Batteries—Leahy and Sheelman; Jones and Diggins. Umpire—Mr. Latham.

New York State League Games.

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 6; Utica, 4.
At Cloverville—Albany, 11; Hornell, 0.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 3; Utica, 5, (5 innings.)

MIDDLE STATES TENNIS.

Bob Wrenn and His Brother George Show Good Form in a Doubles Match.

Upon courts that were somewhat soft from the recent rains play was begun yesterday in both the championship singles and doubles of the Middle States lawn tennis tournament. As heretofore the competitions are being held on the field of the Orange Tennis Club, at Mountain Station, N. J. The singles progressed through the preliminary round. In this several defaults were recorded, but not in any instance of important players, with the exception of the veteran Bob Huntington.

The playing of Bob Wrenn and his brother, George L. Wrenn, Jr., was the event of the day. At every department of the game the redoubtable ex-champion, Bob Wrenn, proved that his illness of a week ago had not resulted seriously. He was at his old stand at the net, and the force with which he made his smashing strokes compelled the opposing team to play far behind the base line of their court. As it was, both Fowler and Rawlins made a gallant fight of the match, but they were hopelessly outclassed, and could only work with all the skill that they possessed to score a few games. Score:

Wrenn, sr.	6	6	6			
Wrenn, jr.	4	4	4			
Fowler	2	2	2			
Rawlins	6	6	6			

In this event the interesting feature is that the Wrenns, who were ranked in first place last year, will meet the newly organized combination of Holcombe Ward and Leonard M. Ware, who are striving to be selected for the international defenders in the matches with the Englishmen next month at Longwood. Summary:

Men's Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round.—Edwin P. Lamed, Princeton University, defeated Robert M. Miller, jr., Orange Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—4; Harry Allen, Belmont Cricket Club, Philadelphia, defeated Augustus Wadsworth, Orange Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—0; O. A. L. Dionne, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Robert P. Huntington, Meadow Club, by default; Louis J. Grant, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Calhoun Creighton, West Side Tennis Club, by default; Tristam Soutter, Orange Tennis Club, defeated H. M. Rawlins, Rockaway Hunting Club, 6—2, 6—0; Charles P. Fetson, Jr., Orange Tennis Club, defeated Wythe C. Grant, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 7—5, 6—2; Stephen C. Millett, Orange Tennis Club, defeated Dr. H. Carleton Yale University, 6—4, 6—4; George Wrenn, St. Louis Tennis Club, defeated Emery H. Miller, Mount Claire Tennis Club, by default; E. W. Leonard, Harvard University, defeated Samuel A. Westfall, Kings County Tennis Club, by default.

Men's Championship Doubles.—First Round.—Hugh Miller and D. W. Mulford, Mount Claire Tennis Club, defeated Robert D. Reynolds and J. M. Morrill, Roseville Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—4.

TWO TURF RECORDS BEATEN.

Alan-a-Dale Lowered Circular Track Figure to 1:37 3-5—Rag Tag's New Mark.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Two world's records were broken at Washington Park to-day. Alan-a-Dale, running without the lash of whip, lowered the world's record on a circular track for one mile to 1:37 3-5. He accomplished the feat in the first race of the day and handily beat Sevable. In the fifth race Rag Tag set the mark for seven and a half furlongs at 1:32 1-5. The track was never in better condition for record breaking, but a stiff breeze blew up the home stretch.

Alan-a-Dale, in the mile race, set the pace all the way. The fractional time of his race was: Quarter, 0:25 1-5; half, 0:49 2-5; three-quarters, 1:12 3-5; one mile, 1:37. The former record, also held by Alan-a-Dale, was 1:37 4-5, made at Sheepshead Bay in 1901 by Brigadier. In that race Brigadier carried 112 pounds. Alan-a-Dale had to-day 110 pounds.

Fair Prices for Kentucky Horses.

The thoroughbred yearling horses of three Kentucky farms—the Mere Hill, Lockmont, and Springland Studs—were sold as a combination offering at the Sheepshead Bay paddock of the Fasig-Tipton Company yesterday before a large crowd of spectators. The prices realized were only fair, the best figure being $2,000, paid by J. Bennet for the Farandale-Virginia colt. The best prices of the sale were as follows:

Ch. c. by Farandale-Virginia Mooss, by Onondaga; J. A. Bennet ... 2,000
B. c. by Deceiver-Start, by Stratford; John W. Schorr ... 1,000
B. c. by Lanterns-Circe, by Dora; Thomas J. Dwyer ... 1,000
Blk. f. by Faraday-Alta Bloe, by Blue Mantle; P. H. McCarren ... 1,000
Gr. c. by Faraday-Katy-Did, by King Ernest; J. J. Madden ... 1,000
Ch. c. by Don de Oro-Shipsking, by Longfellow; J. E. Madden ... 1,000
B. f. by Inspector B.—Glenview, by Glenarvey; P. J. Civill ... 700
B. c. by Deceiver-Miss Emily, by Spendthrift; J. C. Mullen ... 800
Ch. f. by Goodrich-The Hiroine, by Fellowcraft; R. W. Walden ... 500
B. or br. f. by Hanover-Marechal Neil, by Hanover; G. D. Wilson ... 800
Gr. c. by Faraday-Lancet, by Longfellow; R. W. Walden ... 650

Bay Ridge Club's Harness Races.

The seventh matinee race meet of the Bay Ridge Driving Club was held yesterday at the Parkway Driving Club track, in Brooklyn. Three races were decided. Summary:

Three-minute Class.—One mile.
Hunt, g. g., by Ben Ali (Ben) ... 1 1
Rosestein, b. g. (L. Dodge) ... 2 2
Rosemartin, b. g. (C. Krombach) ... 3 3
Time—2:20½; 2:20¾.

Free for All.—One mile.
Prentoria Wilkes, ch. m., (M. T. Lewis) ... 1 1 1
Lass, b. m. (W. B. Wardell) ... 2 2 2
Edward Wilkes, b. g. (T. D. Lockwood) ... 3 3 3
Nervs Patchen, ch. m., (F. Jacobus) ... 4 4 4
Sunland Belle, b. m., (W. Wharton) ... 5 dr
Time—2:17½; 2:18¾; 2:17¾.

2:20 Class.—One mile.
Daisy, s. f., (W. K. Putnam) ... 1 1
Pilot, b. g. (C. Hanlon) ... 2 2
Red Squirrel, br. g., (T. T. Mitchell) ... 3 3
Time—2:28¾; 2:24¾.

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JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

JAMS. Blue Ribbon or Curtice Bros.' Jams, assorted, lb. jars ... 15c

Millar's Orange Marmalade. Made at Belfast, Ireland, lb. jar ... 15c

BISCUIT. Saltines, Social Teas and Butter Thins, Pkge., 9c, 3 for 25c

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FREE TO ALL CUSTOMERS—CHOICE OF A FAN OR 2 DOZEN FANCY JAPANESE PAPER NAPKINS.

PEAS. Diamond Brand Early June Peas, New Canning, 3 CANS, 25c

CEYLON TEA. Our Famous Golden Tips Ceylon Tea may now be had in ¼ lb. parchment lined cartons, thus insuring full strength and flavor. ¼ lb. CARTON, 13c

BAKER'S COCOA. Made by WALTER BAKER & CO., of Dorchester, Mass. Full Half Pound Tins, 16c

TOMATOES. Maryland Standards, Solid Pack and Red Ripe, 3 CANS, 25c

Full Cream Cheese—Very best quality, lb ... 15c
Corned Beef or Roast Beef—1-lb cans, 14c.; 2-lb. cans ... 25c
Potted Ham or Tongue—¼-lb. can, 5c.; ½-lb. can ... 8c
Peerless Sauce—Worcestershire, equal to the finest imported, ½-pint bottle, 8c.; pint bottle ... 15c
Peerless Catsup—The best made, pint bottle ... 15c
Liberty Catsup—Choice quality, bottle, 5c. and ... 10c
Van Camp's Boned Chicken—No veal in these cans, all tender, young chicken, ½-lb. can ... 23c
Lazenby's English White Onions, Walnuts and French Beans—Bottle ... 15c
Olive Oil—The best imported; ½-pint bottle, 21c.; pint bottle ... 35c

Salad Oil—Domestic; ½ pt. bottle 8c.; pt. bottle 10c.; qt. bottle ... 15c
Cider or White Wine Vinegar—Best quality, qt. bottle ... 7c
Prunes—Fancy, extra large Santa Claras, regularly 12c. per lb.; this sale 3 lbs. ... 25c
Hominy—Fancy Southern, kiln dried, 5 lb. pkge ... 14c
Potted Beef—Franco-American Co.'s canning; ½ lb. tin ... 9c
Liberty Pickles—Extra quality, all kinds, bottle ... 12c
R. & R. Pickles—Packed in best quality vinegar, all kinds, bottle ... 9c

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Best No. 1 Tea, all kinds, 5 lbs., $1.60; 3 lbs., $1; lb. ... 35c
Choice No. 2 Tea, mixed English Breakfast and Oolong; 5 lbs., $1.40; 3 lbs. 70c.; lb. ... 25c
Best Mocha and Java Coffee, 5 lbs., $1.45; 3 lbs., 70c.; lb. ...

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THE BURDEN OF TAXATION.

The feature of the operations of the Treasury for the fiscal year that closed with Tuesday which will strike most readers is the extent of the surplus of receipts over expenditures. This feature will be, naturally, the envy if not the despair of the public financiers of the continent of Europe, and even the more fortunate statesmen responsible for the affairs of the British Empire will not be indifferent to it.

As some of our readers are aware, there was a very earnest effort made by Congress to reduce the revenues by the repeal of a large number and variety of the internal revenue taxes. In spite of that effort the net surplus for the year just expired was in round numbers $10,000,000 higher than the estimate. There was an actual reduction of nearly $30,000,000 as compared with the year 1902, but the surplus still remains some $53,000,000. This result is reached in spite of an increase in expenditures of some $35,000,000; the increase in the revenues, after all the reductions of taxation, being $53,500,000. The increase in the receipts from customs alone is $29,447,010. The cash in the Treasury has increased $19,000,000 and the Government deposits in the National banks have increased nearly $28,000,000. The increase in the circulation of the National banks has been about $56,000,000.

There is no denying that this is a showing of prosperity. The figures show that after repealing and reducing taxes that produced nearly $60,000,000 there was still a little more revenue than the preceding year. Whether we regard the customs duties which are levied in part on the consumption of luxuries and in greater part on the materials of industry, or consider the internal revenue taxes, levied wholly on trade and its processes, the $514,000,000 collected from these sources is solid evidence of the activity and the profit of current business, together with the free expenditure of the money of the community. A nation of our size that pays such an amount into its Treasury for taxes of these sorts, and pays it not merely cheerfully but almost unconsciously, must be at once making and spending money on a liberal scale. There can be no doubt of that, and we are entitled to all the self-congratulation we choose to feel.

On the other hand it is equally not to be denied that the processes of managing the affairs of the country are extremely crude and wasteful. It is obviously absurd that the Treasury should hold in its keeping nearly a quarter of a billion of dollars over and above the necessarily large reserve for the maintenance of the standard of value and the integrity of the Government issues of currency. It is still more absurd that, after swelling the expenditures $35,000,000, we should still pour into the Treasury $52,710,936 more than can be spent. Whatever may be the justification for the tremendous total of over a half billion of expenditure in a year of profound peace, with no extraordinary demands on the Treasury, there is no justification at all for the collection from the incomes of the people of $53,000,000 more than is spent. It is a direct incentive to extravagance and an indirect incentive to corruption, for the bonds of accountability are necessarily relaxed when means are abundant. The situation is still worse when we reflect that a good deal more than one-half of this remarkable revenue is levied on the foreign trade of the country, and much of it in a way to check the development of our own industries and hamper them in competition with the industries of their rivals in other lands.

We are by no means inclined to take a pessimistic view of the future of the country, as our readers know, but because the country is strong enough to make a fool of itself that is no good reason why it should do so, in the late Mr. Dooleyman's classic phrase, "all the time." The day will come, and it may not be so far distant as some of us imagine, when an extra fifty millions or one hundred millions in the pockets of the people will be better placed than in the vaults of the Treasury. When that day comes it will also be true that American manufacturers paying some $100,000,000 taxes on their materials may feel, as they do not now feel, the senseless burden imposed on them.

MR. LITTAUER'S GLOVES.

President GARFIELD was more than once annoyed by the unconvenanted activities of the members of his "Kitchen Cabinet." President MCKINLEY had relatives whose business undertakings were known to be a cause of vexation to him. And now President ROOSEVELT, atop of the dreadful bother of the postal scandals, is called upon to deplore the indiscretions of his friend, Congressman LITTAUER, who is shown to have been a Government contractor contrary to the statutes made and provided. The proof of Mr. LITTAUER'S double and forbidden relation to his Government is set forth in the columns of our neighbor The Sun. It was revealed in the course of bankruptcy proceedings had on the application of EDMUND H. LYNE. The documents submitted demonstrated the fact that Congressman LITTAUER'S firm, LITTAUER BROTHERS of Gloversville, were manufacturing gloves for the United States Government under a contract at a time when Mr. LUCIUS N. LITTAUER was a member of Congress. The United States statutes forbid members of Congress to make or to have any beneficial interest in contracts with the United States, and violations of that provision of the statute are declared to be misdemeanors punishable by a fine of $3,000.

Mr. LITTAUER has always been considered a very good man. He is supposed to be a near friend of President ROOSEVELT, who, it is understood, has been accustomed to trust to his judgment and counsel in politics and public affairs. The President seems to suffer from the fatality which waits upon Chief Magistrates who have friends.

MR. SCHWAB'S RETIREMENT.

Persons having antecedent knowledge of the considerate and sympathetic way in which Boards of Directors are accustomed to record their belief that a valued servant of their corporation has outlived his usefulness will not misunderstand the appointment of Mr. COREY as a co-adjutor President of the United States Steel Corporation. It is officially declared that Mr. COREY becomes "an assistant to perform the active duties of the President." It is further stated that this step has been taken because of the continued ill-health of President SCHWAB, who, it appears, is to take a vacation of a month or two.

Mr. CHARLES M. SCHWAB has not actually resigned the Presidency of the United States Steel Corporation, but as the duties of the office are to be performed by another it is manifest that he is as much out of it as if his resignation had been tendered and accepted. It is impossible to ignore the very general feeling among business men and financiers that a wise thing has been done, a change made which will be beneficial to the Steel Corporation. The Presidency of the greatest corporation in the world is an exceedingly important post. The incumbent of that office must have a great deal to do. There are decisions to be made and judgments to be given all day long. The President ought to be in a condition to decide and to judge with a calm and competent mind. A sick man is not fit for such a place. A man who is oppressed by worries and cares, a man whose personal affairs or ventures are a cause of anxiety to him, a man immoderately given to the mere joys of life, a man who when confronted by the allurements of great wealth or of great cities shows himself to be unseasoned and unsteady, would be far below the stern requirements of this high place. Necessarily, the corporation would suffer in its business; it would be apt to suffer seriously through losing the confidence of investors and of the financial community. The United States Steel Corporation, of course, needs a working President. The Finance Committee was evidently of that opinion.

TREES IN THE CITY.

We have on more than one occasion felt it incumbent upon us to refer to the work of the Tree Planting Association as admirable in purpose, but wholly impractical in execution. In what follows we shall endeavor to suggest a line of effort in every way worthy of the membership of the association, and which should commend itself to the approval of all who value work in proportion to the good results accomplished by it.

In the matter of trees New York has very little to be proud of, and the steps taken from year to year to better the conditions in this respect are not conspicuously fruitful of benefit. The principal reason for this is that the trees we have are not properly looked after and that those we get are not properly selected, planted, or safeguarded. The notion that a tree is a tree, and that all that is necessary is to get a misshapen, diseased, deformed sapling upright in a hole in the ground to give us ultimately a thing of beauty and a joy forever—or at least for a century or two—is misleading.

Last year the Tree Planting Association made a step in the right direction by securing the enactment of the law which placed the control of all trees in public places and streets in the hands of the Park Commissioners of the several boroughs. In theory this was admirable. These officials are the proper persons to have such control, to say where and how trees shall be planted, to authorize or forbid cutting them down as may be necessary, and to set in motion the agencies of retributive justice against those who destroy them improperly or unnecessarily. But in securing the enactment of this law the good work devolving naturally upon the Tree Planting Association was but begun. So far as practical results are concerned, the Commissioners might as well have been made officially responsible for the daily weather variations. No provision was made for enabling them to carry out their responsibilities as regards trees in the streets and public places other than the parks—not even there in a thorough and effective way. No money was appropriated for tree conserving, they were not enabled to provide the organization or employ the labor needed for the proper equipment of municipal tree bureaus, and as the result the law is of no effect, or very little. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, when appealed to for funds, declined to give them, partly to keep the budget within bounds and chiefly because the tree propaganda did not enjoy the support of an industrious and persistent society, which was prepared to camp out on the trail of every member of the board and make him understand that his only hope of peace and quietness lay in doing what it wanted. This is not a pleasant service, but it is the way in which Boards of Estimate and Apportionment are impressed with the importance of matters they do not understand and in which they see no political advantage as long as they are unsupported.

The Tree Planting Association has the personnel, the enthusiasm, and the requisite moral support. No one objects to them or to their aims, which is half the battle. They should put themselves under good technical guidance, employ the very best counsel, and be insistent in season and out of season in demanding the recognition of the importance of their work. They should watch the parks, accumulate exact data concerning every tree in New York, and take the steps necessary to make effective the law they were instrumental in having passed, by getting for the Park Commissioners the money needed for the observance of its provisions, and then seeing that it is expended to the best possible advantage. Meanwhile they should keep steadily in view the creation of a wholesome and intelligent public opinion on the subject of trees and steadily avoid the mistake of amateur effort to make trees grow in impossible places and under impossible conditions. The fewer trees they plant where they have no other function than to temporarily obstruct the sidewalks the better for the success of the movement with which they are identified. Above all things they should learn to suspect their own ignorance of trees and tree planting and guard themselves from falling into the snares of the plausible tree agent. Their work can be done to best advantage through properly constituted bureaus in the offices of the Park Commissioners, which they should watch with sleepless vigilance. If this course were followed it would not be difficult to secure liberal annual appropriations for this purpose and to make it the most popular movement of its kind, inviting popular sympathy and co-operation. Until just this is done by some one New York will remain an unfruitful field for misdirected effort in tree planting and many good people will be disappointed.

THE SHIPBUILDING RECEIVERSHIP.

The decision of Judge KIRKPATRICK to appoint a receiver for the United States Shipbuilding Company would seem to be the logical outcome of his views as to the condition of that corporation. He finds that it is insolvent; that its Directors have permitted it to drift with no effort to protect it or remedy its condition; that its credit is gone; that it is without funds to meet presently maturing obligations; that it is unable to raise the money it must have to cover necessary cash disbursements, and that none of the subsidiary companies is in a position to contribute any money to avert the inevitable default in the payments upon which the solvency of the corporation depends. The merciless analysis by Judge KIRKPATRICK of the financial condition of the merger warrants this synopsis of his conclusions.

As to the receiver, it will be thought by many that a much better choice could have been made than that of ex-Senator SMITH. Of course, a great deal depends upon what the receiver is expected to do. If to wind up the concern, sell its properties for what they will bring, and divide what is not consumed in fees and expenses, no doubt ex-Senator SMITH will do as well as another. If to put the business of the merger on its feet, operate the yards to the best advantage, reorganise the corporation on a practicable basis of fixed charges and interest, finish its contracts without loss, and return the property to the stockholders a successful "going concern," it will be the judgment of many that Mr. SMITH lacks some of the qualifications which the service demands. His training has been along other lines, and his capacity in the conduct of a business as complex and highly specialized as shipbuilding is not known to be conspicuous. However, if Judge KIRKPATRICK'S analysis of the situation of the company is correct, it probably makes no difference to the stockholders, little to the bondholders, and not very much to their creditors who is receiver or how he discharges his trust.

A FIGURE OF SPEECH.

In a speech delivered at a luncheon to Colonial Secretary CHAMBERLAIN in the Constitutional Club of London a few days ago Premier BALFOUR made a remarkable statement which would be more interesting if it were quite true. He said:

> Great Britain is now in the position of an aeronaut who keeps his balloon in the air by throwing out sandbags. That is a very proper course so long as he possesses a sufficiency of sandbags; but when these are exhausted it is time to reconsider the position.

That all the sandbags which retard the flight of the British balloon have been emptied over the side of the car is a mistake. The amount remaining is enough to sink a ship, much more hold down a balloon. The critical investigations of The London Times into the causes of depression and restricted progress in the leading industries of Great Britain show where tons of this sand are contained. If some of it could be parted with a great increase in buoyancy would at once be experienced. It seems that what the British aeronaut has been getting rid of during recent years is gas and not ballast.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Speaking of Tuesday evening's short but severe thunder shower, the Weather Bureau's local forecaster is quoted as saying that, as the nearest place to us reporting such disturbances just before this one emerged was Albany, and as our storm could hardly have come from so far without attracting the attention of observers along the Hudson, it must have started somewhere in the neighborhood of Spuyten Duyvil. With all due respect to the representative of a service which, despite its occasional mistakes, is equally useful and estimable, and both to a high degree, that assertion is nonsensical. The little storm in question, wherever it may have originated, was well developed when it passed southeastward between the towns of New Rochelle and Mount Vernon, upon both of which it bestowed a moderate sprinkling, and it had been watched for an hour or two before its energy culminated over the heads of the Marsemites. That the New York observer made the hasty and inaccurate deduction he did from what he knew were insufficient data reveals a weak place in the Weather Bureau system, and explains a good deal of the popular distrust of the daily predictions. Thunder showers are trivial things for the meteorologist, accustomed as he is, and properly, to study the movements of "highs" and "lows" that cover half a continent and determine the really significant weather changes. But for the ordinary and very multitudinous citizen, especially if he lives in a city, the thunder shower is the one form of storm that inflicts any real inconvenience or loss. Therefore, to him it is not trivial at all, and if he gets drenched by one that comes unannounced on a day when he had an official promise of fair weather, he proceeds to rail at the bureau's predictions, and to declare them always wrong. This is unjust, but it is natural, and, instead of taking the position, scientifically accurate, but actually false as regards the personal experiences of a large fraction of those who foot the bureau's bills, that thunder showers do not count, the weather men might well devote a part of their energy and skill to the task of learning more than they know now about the habits of the little storms which they alone ignore, and then of giving at least a short warning of their approach. Thus would popular appreciation of the bureau's really invaluable work be increased. There are no insuperable obstacles in the way of doing both these things, and they ought to be done.

—With a harshness which we, for several reasons, have refrained from using, Harper's Weekly refuses to be surprised at the fierce advocacy by the German-American newspapers—meaning thereby American newspapers printed in German—of continuing to teach that language in the public schools. "They would," it says, "have no excuse for their existence if immigration from Germany should come to an end and the children or grandchildren of German immigrants should cease to speak German. Obviously, they are actuated by pecuniary self-interest when they demand that a considerable place shall be allotted to German in the curriculum of elementary schools. Hitherto they have been able to secure some attention to their demands through their possession of considerable political influence. The influence is due to the fact that of the residents in Greater New York who are foreign born or the children of foreign-born parents, rather more than 700,000 were, according to the last census, of German stock." Of course, this theory must have suggested itself to everybody who has considered the matter, but though it may explain the policy of the German papers, it involves a tacit denial of the strongest argument used by those who oppose the teaching of any foreign language in the public schools—the argument that, in the time available, such teaching utterly fails to give anything except a worthless smattering, soon forgotten. If it were practicable to bestow upon public school children even a moderate facility in the use of another language than English, some of us who are now antagonistic to the whole idea would at least "think again." Our own impression is that tribal sentiment has much more to do with the matter than self-interest, particularly as the self-interest, what there may be of it, is almost obviously a mistaken one.

—Of every thousand suits for breach of promise to marry, at least nine hundred and ninety nine are brought by women. Now it is probable that men are the victims of such breaches at least as often as women, and therefore the question arises whether the vast predominance of feminine plaintiffs has any significance as to the relative delicacy of mind possessed by the two sexes. For a breach of promise suit is essentially indelicate. To bring it requires a more or less brutal indifference to public ridicule, and an amazing willingness to place one's self and one's private emotions under derisive inspection and vulgar commentary. And men rarely do all this, while women do it frequently. It's very puzzling. Of course, there is the matter of money, more commonly in the possession of men than of women, but that explanation is not kind to the women, for it involves the assumption that they are mercenary, and that for the sake of money they are willing to go through an ordeal that would be simply frightful for men in most respects callous. As for the "vindication" which the plaintiffs usually say is all they want, that is too mysterious for masculine discussion. We simply do not know what the dear creatures mean when they talk about the "vindication" that results from a breach of promise suit. As a general rule, some observers declare, men hate "scenes" much more than women do, and a suit of the kind under consideration partakes of the nature of "scenes." But why do men hate "scenes" more than women do? Is it because the "scene" usually reveals the man as a villain of one kind or another? Perhaps peace and safety can be bought only by letting it go at that.

—"And as the American fleet sailed away from Kiel the bands on all the German ships played 'America.'" Why? "America" is not our National tune; it is not even our National song. "The Star-Spangled Banner" alone has official sanction, or any other sanction, for that matter, except the sanction of inexcusable ignorance, as the tune and the song of the United States, and it does seem time that we, by acting accordingly, should teach other peoples to do the same. Of course the playing of "America" by the German bands was intended as a courtesy, and must be taken as such, and of course both the words and the music of "America" are something better than well enough in themselves, but the music to England's—by right of appropriation and adverse possession, we believe—and "The Star-Spangled Banner" is quite good enough in every way to deserve the honor it so often misses at home and abroad.

Every letter intended for publication should contain the written signature and correct address of the writer. No attention is paid to anonymous communications.

Widening of Fifty-ninth Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent the widening of Fifty-ninth Street, why not commence immediately to widen it at Broadway, continuing the same to Amsterdam or even only to Columbus Avenue? It never can be done at less cost than now, in fact, every day adds to the value of property in that neighborhood. The street is already widened from Fifth Avenue to Broadway.

Then turn one track of the trolley line at some point to East Fifty-eighth Street, bringing it back to Fifty-ninth Street at Broadway. Or take one track out of East Fifty-ninth Street and place it on East Fiftieth Street, bringing it back to the double track at Fifth Avenue. That is, have but one track through East Fifty-ninth Street to Fifth Avenue, and then double track from Fifth Avenue to junction with Columbus Avenue. The saving in cost (and opposition) would be enormous.

WILCOX.

New York, June 30, 1903.

STONECUTTERS AND THEIR BOSS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noting an article in your paper about the arbitrary action of the stonecutters in refusing to allow the proprietor to sharpen their tools, I would say that they were in the right.

A stonecutter gets paid usually by the piece. With good tools he can cut much more stone than with poor ones and at less physical strain on himself. Now, that being the case, would he not be foolish to accept poor tools from any one else? I thought he was a proprietor when it is at his own expense in the end? Generally one tool sharpener dresses tools for from thirteen to fourteen stonecutters. The firm which failed to have one of its members dress tools, did so to save perhaps $1 a day for itself, and at the same time it would reduce the pay of each one of these stonecutters about 50 cents, making $7 all together.

I have never known a stonecutter to refuse to let his boss work in the shop, provided it did not interfere with the workman's chance to earn his day's pay. In the case in question the proprietor was a tool dresser and had no right to force his dressing of tools on the men. Had he been a good workman, they would not have objected.

AN EX-TOOL DRESSER.

New York, June 30, 1903.

Prefers Girls as Waiters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the "Topics of the Times" to-day I notice you criticise a Charleston paper for saying girl waiters are more in favor with the public than darkies.

As a drummer of pretty extensive traveling experience I know that it is a fact that regular traveling men do favor hotels which employ female help in the dining room. It is not the tip they object to, for the girls get that, too; but it is the poor service they get from a colored waiter. Feels sure beforehand he is going to get something, and even then the waiter has a way back head to remember that you need an extra spoon or salt or a napkin.

One does not like to be obliged to ask for every little thing. A waiter ought to know what dishes are likely to use, and girls as a rule come nearer to meeting the requirements than our dark-skinned fellow-citizens.

You probably judge by the skilled help you find in the large city houses, but please bear in mind that they are the pick of the country. Any hotels in cities under 250,000 and you will be astonished.

YORK STATE.

New York, June 29, 1903.

THE TIMES'S NEW BUILDING.

From The Buffalo Evening Times.

"All the news that's fit to print" has long been known as the motto of THE NEW YORK TIMES; the result of adherence to this motto is seen in the large circulation and excellent reputation of this paper as a news gatherer and disseminator. Its prosperous has it become, in fact, that it is shortly to have one of the finest buildings devoted to newspaper work in the country, and that means in the world. It pays not only to print the news that is fit to print, but to leave the other kind alone.

From The Albany Argus.

In its issue of Saturday last THE NEW YORK TIMES published a picture of its proposed new building at the intersection of Broadway and Forty-second Street, (which is expected to be ready for occupancy by April,) together with an interesting article descriptive thereof. The Argus is glad to note this evidence of prosperity on the part of THE NEW YORK TIMES, a newspaper characterized by sincerity, decency, and real strength—in striking contrast to the shrieking sensationalism and tawdry display of some of its contemporaries.

From The Buffalo Commercial.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will have one of the most handsome and best arranged office buildings in the country, and enters upon a career of apparently unprecedented prosperity. The success is deserved, for the TIMES is a clean, able journal, publishing "all the news that is fit to print," and firmly resisting the temptation to be drawn into the yellow floss of modern journalism. The result is that those who wish to get at what may be regarded as reliable news are apt to make THE TIMES their daily paper.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

That the era of building skyscrapers in New York is not yet past is shown by the fact that the new building which is to be erected for THE NEW YORK TIMES at the intersection of Broadway and Forty-second Street will be the tallest structure, with one exception, in the metropolis, that exception being the Park Row Building. When in its new quarters THE TIMES will be centrally situated and will possess all the best equipments known to modern journalism.

NUGGETS.

Still Surviving.

Pleasant Old Gentleman—Have you lived here all your life, my little man? Arthur (aged six)—Not yet.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Not Daunted.

Alkali Ike—Bad Bill's huntin' fur you. He says you're as good as dead.
Silent Sam—You tell him he'll find I'm just a leetle better than that.—Philadelphia Press.

Consolatory but Not Helpful.

"De rich will have a hard time gittin' into heaven," said Brother Williams, "dat's a comforta' thought; but it don't help de poor man when rent's due!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Not Aspiring.

Haskins—I wonder your friend Sillers never went to the Legislature. I consider him eminently qualified for public service.
Watkins—Oh, there's no doubt about his fitness. That's the very reason you see why he never had any desire that way.—Boston Transcript.

Propinquity of Now and Then.

"Biggleworth isn't addicted to drink, is he?"
"Addicted? Oh, no. Of course he takes a glass now and then."
"Then I must modify my question. Doesn't Biggleworth let his 'now' blend with his 'then' a little too frequently?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NAVALACRITY.

Commander C. P. Rees, U. S. N., in Washington Army and Navy Register.

The Captain casually inquired
If so and so had yet transpired.
And whether, too, beyond a doubt,
His programme had been carried out.

The First Lieutenant raised his head—
"I gave the order, Sir," he said;
Denoting he had done his share
In that as yet undone affair.

The officer who paced the deck
Sweet meditations seemed to check—
"I gave the order," was his claim,
"The bosun's mate must have been to blame."

The boatsn. mate with wounded pride,
Forthwith resentfully replied:
"I passed the word—that boatsn's mate
Ain't worth his salt—he's always late."

The boatsn's mate looked much abused
To be so wrongfully accused:
"I passed the word," he answered quick,
"That coxswain must have gotten sick."

The coxswain looking daggers at
The other, roughly brushed his hat
And said: "I passed it—sure I am—
Them boys ain't worth a tinker's damn!"

The stroke oar said he "told the bow
To tell the others—anyhow";
The others took a higher ground
And swore they "hadn't heard a sound!"

And so it happened, plain as day,
When every one had had his say,
That all were like in zeal intense
And each has shown his innocence.

The Captain let his blessings fall
Impartially on one and all,
And mingled with his strong conviction
A sulphuretted benediction!

The moral of this endless chain
Is instantaneously plain—
Just give the order—look astute—
Then nothing more—don't execute!

Don't budge or stir—don't turn a hand
To get the gear or whaleboat manned;
Be firm and zealously avow
"I gave the order, anyhow!"

WILL SEND MESSAGES AROUND THE WORLD

Manila Cable to be Opened Saturday with Ceremony.

President Roosevelt, Gov. Taft, Emperor William, and King Edward to Participate in the Event.

President Roosevelt and Gov. Taft, King Edward of England and Emperor William of Germany will be the chief actors on Saturday, the Fourth of July, in the opening of the Commercial Pacific Cable between this country and the Philippines. In the transmission of their words of congratulation, the first telegraphic messages will be sent around the world.

It will take about four minutes to do this. The message of President Roosevelt, which will be the first sent, will be put on the wire at his Oyster Bay home by George H. Usher, General Manager of the Commercial Cable Company. From Oyster Bay it will go direct to San Francisco; thence to Hawaii, to the Midway Islands, to Guam, and to Manila.

Copied there from its fifth relay, the message will be given to Gov. Taft, whose congratulatory reply will be ready on the moment. The sixth relay will bring the message to Hong Kong, the seventh to Bombay, the eighth to St. Petersburg, the ninth to Moscow, the tenth to Berlin, the eleventh to London, and the twelfth and last, back direct to Oyster Bay, where General Manager Usher will copy it.

Following the sending of this message Emperor William and King Edward will exchange greetings, and then each will send to President Roosevelt congratulations on the completion of the cable and best wishes for the Nation's holiday. Simple ceremonies will attend the transmission of the messages at Oyster Bay. There will be a gathering of distinguished men, representatives of the National Government and officials of the cable company, and short addresses will be made.

The new Pacific cable is about 8,000 miles long in its four sections and about twice the length of the next longest cable in the world. It saves about 2,000 miles from the old cable route between Washington and the Philippines. Then it was necessary to send from Washington to New York, to Canso to Fayal in the Azores, to Lisbon, to Gibraltar, to Malta, to Singapore, to Saigon in Cochin, China; to Hongkong, and to Manila, with fifteen relays as against four.

On the new cable from San Francisco to Manila, or to China, the rate, under the agreement made between the late John W. Mackay with Secretary of State Hay, will be not more than $1 a word. The uniform rate until the new cable was proposed had been $3.63 a word between New York and Manila, and then in November, 1901, it was reduced to the Eastern Extension Company to $1.06 a word. Under the old conditions the Government was paying at the end of the insurrection in the Philippines about $400,000 a year for its own messages, and the newspapers of the country were other large contributors during the fighting in the islands. The rate to Hongkong is $1 a word from San Francisco to Honolulu, with a reduction to 45 cents within two years.

Pacific cable projects may be said to have received the final impetus in the message of President McKinley to Congress in February of 1900, urging the establishment of cable between the United States and the Philippines via Hawaii and Guam.

The late John W. Mackay in the Summer of 1901 wrote to Secretary Hay:

> I beg leave to state that I wish to lay and operate a submarine cable, or cables, from California to the Philippine Islands by the way of the Hawaiian Islands, if the American Congress can be organized hereafter. I ask no subsidy or guarantee in connection with the same, but the conditions could be substantially the same as those upon which the Atlantic cables were landed, and if the same should be granted I will, without delay, if would arrange immediately for the construction of the cable from first section between California and the Hawaiian Islands, completed by September, 1903, unless prevented by force majeure.

Without waiting for legislation, the Commercial Pacific Cable Company was chartered in New York on Sept. 25, 1901. Arrangements were made forthwith for the construction of the different sections of cable and Congress, after a long struggle, gave authorization to the project.

The route chosen, which had been surveyed by Government engineers, is in long stretches: From San Francisco to Hawaii, 2,276 miles, at a mean depth of 2,500 fathoms and a maximum of 3,000; from Hawaii to Midway, 1,254 miles, with a mean depth of 2,000 fathoms and a maximum of 3,000; from Midway to Guam, 2,005 miles, with a mean depth of 2,600 fathoms and a maximum of 4,000, and from Guam to Luzon, 1,400 miles, with a mean depth of 2,300 fathoms, and a maximum of 3,400.

The third stage of the route was not only that of the greatest mean depth and greatest distance, but in that stretch were encountered the greatest fluctuations in depth, complicating the problem before the engineers. What laying a cable at such depths means may be judged by this illustration: In 2,000 fathoms with a ship steaming eight knots an hour, twenty-five miles of cable are in suspension, and a single point on the cable will take two hours and a half in reaching the bottom.

The contract for the cable itself was let to the India Rubber Gutta Percha Telegraph Works Company of London. On Sept. 23 the cable ship Silverton left London with the first section on board. She arrived in San Francisco on Dec. 4, and on Dec. 16, the shore end of the cable having been laid in the meantime, she sailed for Honolulu. After a trip in which there was a daily average of 200 miles of cable laid, the Silverton arrived off the Hawaiian Islands on Christmas Day and moored the Hawaiian end during a heavy storm at a point thirty-five miles from Honolulu.

Meanwhile a separate contract had been awarded for the other sections to the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, and on April 8 and 10 the steamers Colonia and Anglia left London with 6,000 miles of cable on board between them. The Anglia arrived at Manila on May 31, and laid the shore end two days later, starting then for Guam, and making the connection there on June 4. The Colonia had been lying at Guam since May 27, having gone there direct from London, and when the engineering staffs had been changed she started for Midway. For the trip the Colonia made an average of 9 knots an hour and laid on the average 200 miles of cable a day under the most severe conditions at any time confronting the company.

At Midway the cable was transferred back to the Anglia again. Starting June 18 landing was made June 24 at Waikiki, near Honolulu, where the San Francisco and Midway sections meet, and the news sent out to the world that the Pacific cable was complete.

The cable itself is built especially to stand the enormous strain of its own weight under such conditions as those attending its laying, and the wear of years in its ocean resting place. In the centre is a twelve-wire strand copper core, covered with heavy gutta percha insulation. Wrapped about this are eight piles of manila and asphalt, which in turn are covered by seventeen No. 12 B. B. iron galvanized steel wires. Over all is a second wrapping of manila and covering of asphalt, making a cable only seven-eighths of an inch in diameter over all.

PLANS OF THE PRESIDENT.

After Sending His Message to Manila He Will Go to Huntington to Speak.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 1.—Tennis, horseback riding, and rowing consumed the greater part of the day for President Roosevelt. It was the best day he has had since he returned here for his Summer rest. Secretary Loeb went out with the mail this morning and three hours were consumed in business, and then the President was free.

There were no visitors at the house. The only visitor expected to-morrow is Clarence Mackay, who will lunch with the President and complete the arrangements for the opening of the Manila cable by the President. This will take place on Saturday morning before the President leaves for Huntington.

After the messages between the President and Gov. Taft have been exchanged the President will leave for Huntington on the yacht Sylph, which is lying off the point. The start will be made by 2:30, as it will take about twenty minutes to steam over to Huntington, as the President is due to land there at 2:30. When he steps on the Nathan Hale rock at Huntington the bells in the village will ring and a salute will be fired.

The Seventh Separate Company of Flushing will act as escort to the party of President during the day. He will also be escorted by a committee. He will make an address in the village, greet many of the people present, and then hurry back to take part in the celebration of the day at his own home.

The Board of Trade of this village has been invited to take part in the Huntington celebration, and Capt. Samuel C. Glover of the Grand Union Hotel, who is a member of the board, has invited the board to make the trip in his yacht, and she will take the party on board here and leave about half an hour before the Sylph.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., July 1.—The 3½-inch Hodman rifle, which was donated by the United States War Department to Huntington, arrived at the railroad station this morning. It will be formally dedicated at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration on July 4. The gun has been mounted at Fort Wood. It weighs eight tons and is an imposing object of interest.

CONFLICT OVER JEWISH SABBATH QUESTION.

Warm Debate at American Rabbis' Conference in Detroit.

DETROIT, July 1.—The report of the Sabbath Commission to the central conference of American rabbis to-day provoked a hot discussion which occupied a large part of the two sessions and resulted in the report being referred back to the commission to be cast in the shape of a definite resolution, making specific recommendation on each of the points referred to it. The commission was appointed at the last conference to consider and report upon seven questions bearing on the Jewish Sabbath, one of the most important of which was whether holding services on Sunday in Jewish temples was a advisable act that would result in segregating the Reformed Jews from their brethren. The commission was composed of seven members, with Dr. Voorsanger of San Francisco as Chairman. The report was very lengthy, and, as many of the speakers pointed out, did not give positive answers to the questions. Instead of definite recommendations on the questions, long disquisitions were given on them. This brought out a heated debate. The following is an abstract of the report of the commission:

> The commission, after a most careful consideration, decided that it had no jurisdiction to recommend anything in the nature of legislation looking toward any change, and declared that the conference was incompetent to designate any further mental Jewish institution out of existence.
>
> The commission reported that a definition of the religious authority that should regulate the authority and discipline of the Jews was paramount to any other question, and they recommended the creation of a national conference composed of rabbis and laymen for the purpose of framing a uniform code governing not only the moral but all ritual and discipline questions might be referred. This plan is in effect a scheme to consolidate the conference of American rabbis and the union of American Hebrew congregations for the purpose of creating a supreme court to be composed of nine members.
>
> The commission also reported that while historically they would not find any argument to declare a change from Sabbath to Sunday authentic, they would prefer to relegate so important a question to any high authority properly constituted to decide it.

Dr. Silverman of New York, President of the conference, revoked the commission for being derelict in its duty in not answering the questions more specifically. The critic was seconded by Dr. Emanuel Stein of Des Moines, who felt with the statement that he was the only member of the commission who had given concise, direct answers in the report that he wrote, and he declared that he resented the criticism, and for the reason wished to authoritatively retain from this report his name. His request was not accepted, and he was prevailed upon to remain on the commission.

After considerably more debate and discussion, a motion was made to postpone consideration of the Sabbath matter until the next session. This was strongly opposed, several of the rabbis declaring that it would cramp the conference as being too dangerous to meet the question and settle it now.

Dr. Hirsch of Cincinnati finally moved that the report be referred back to the commission, to be put in the shape of a definite resolution, making specific recommendation on each of the points. This was carried by a vote of 27 to 23.

Dr. Silverman, in opening the session yesterday morning, announced Dr. Silverman, the President of the conference, said that the conference had been misrepresented on the Sabbath question, that the letter of invitation sent out Saturday by the Sabbath Commission was not before the conference, and had never been.

The question, he said, "is simply whether or not the holding of services in Jewish temples on Sunday as an adjunct to those held on Saturday is advisable. It would be impossible for many of the members of the congregation to attend services on Saturday, as a schismatic act, that will cause a schism in the Church.

The Committee on Select Agenda, or the Order of Service, reported that the form of prayer of one of the several rituals in use at present for this service, and their report was referred back to them so that they might consider more fully a number of other details. They will report again to the next conference.

Rabbi K. Kohler of Cincinnati also read a paper this afternoon on "Pedagogical Methods in the Modern Jewish Religious School."

To-night the members of the conference were tendered a moonlight ride on the river.

SECRETARY SHAW AN LL. D.

Wesleyan (Conn.) University Confers Seventeen Honorary Degrees.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., July 1.—The seventy-first annual commencement exercises of Wesleyan University were held in Middlesex Theatre to-day. The graduating class numbered sixty-seven, sixty being men and seven women. Honorary degrees were conferred as follows:

> Doctor of Divinity—William Revere Huntington, Acting President of Boston University; the Rev. H. A. Buch, President of New Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.; the Rev. John Dixon, Dean of the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown; Dean Charles R. Brown of Yale University; the Rev. William F. McDowell, New York; Bishop E. R. Hendrix, Methodist Church, South; Bishop Joseph F. Berry, Methodist Episcopal Church; Chancellor H. Wade Rogers of Northwestern University.
>
> Doctor of Laws—Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury; Abiram Chamberlain, Governor of Connecticut; John F. Lacey, Governor of Iowa; the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of Union Theological Seminary; the Rev. Dr. Charles Lemuel Thompson, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions; the Rev. Dr. Charles Parkhurst, New York

BULGARIA SENDS NOTE TO EUROPE'S POWERS

Asks That Turkey Be Restrained from Frontier Operations.

Bulgarian Government Declines to be Responsible for Results Should Turkey Continue Its Unfriendly Attitude.

VIENNA, July 1.—It is announced here that Bulgaria has sent a circular to its representatives abroad and the Ministers of the powers in Sofia calling attention to the attitude of Turkey. The note declares that Turkey not only has failed to co-operate in carrying out the reform scheme, but is concentrating troops and artillery on the frontier, where the Turkish soldiers, under the guise of searching for arms, are perpetrating all sorts of outrages on the Bulgarians in the hope of provoking an international conflict which, the note says, would only have disastrous results for Turkey and Bulgaria.

The note appeals to the powers to exert pressure at Constantinople sufficient to restrain Turkey from the execution of further new stationing on the frontier. The Bulgarian Government declines to be responsible should Turkey continue its unfriendly attitude.

In reply to the Bulgarian note, Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Foreign Minister, has promised that the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople will make representations to the Porte with regard to the situation on the Bulgarian frontier, and will request the Turkish Government to avoid doing anything which may induce Bulgaria to take preventive measures.

FREE TRADE UNIONISTS ON CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY.

Declare in Resolutions That It Would Bring Disaster to the Country.

LONDON, July 1.—At a meeting of Fifty Free Trade Unionist Members of Parliament in the Committee Room of the House of Commons this afternoon, those present including Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Hugh Cecil and Austen Chamberlain, the Postmaster General, a resolution favorable an inquiry into Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's preferential tariff proposals was adopted, but it was also declared that if they resulted in any departure from free trade it would be disastrous to the country.

Lord Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Salisbury's administration, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the latter also a Cabinet member, declared that the Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's preferential tariff proposals would be found to strike at last. It was said that Mr. Chamberlain would sweep the country, but now could not secure the fifty members present at the meeting.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach laid stress on the loyalty of the Unionist Party, but said he was not going to be driven from the party for adhering to the principles which he had maintained for thirty years. They were not opponents, but friends of the Government. It was their duty to prevent the electors being misled.

KOREA PLACATES JAPAN.

LONDON, July 2.—The correspondent of The Times at Tokio says that the Korean Government has ordered the Treasury to sell gold at the price for the war steamer purchased from the Japanese Government, and has also adopted vigorous measures to suppress the agitation against the Japanese banknotes. The political situation at Seoul has thus been cleared.

DOMINION DAY IN LONDON.

Lord Strathcona Says Canada Will Soon Be Able to Supply England.

LONDON, July 1.—A banquet in honor of Dominion Day was given at the Hotel Cecil to-night, Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada, presiding over the function. The Earl of Jersey proposed the toast of "The Dominion."

Lord Strathcona, in responding, said in a short time Canada alone would provide every pound of breadstuffs required at home. Canada was glad to give unsolicited preference to the mother country, and had no fear an inquiry into fiscal conditions.

MRS. TURNURE WEDS LORD MONSON IN PARIS.

New York Society Woman United to Distinguished Member of British Aristocracy.

PARIS, July 1.—The marriage this afternoon of Lord Monson and Mrs. Romaine Madeleine Turnure, widow of Lawrence Turnure of New York, was an interesting international event which was largely attended by members of the Diplomatic Corps and of the British and American colonies.

The civil ceremony took place at 1:30 at the Mairie Consulate. It was performed by the British Consul General, A. P. Ingles. Consul General Gowdy was present as witness in behalf of the United States. The church service followed immediately at the British Embassy Church, in the Rue d'Aguesseau. The chapel was filled with flowers and the bridegroom's best friend was Crosbie Ralfour.

The bride was given away by her father, Gen. Tracy Stone of Washington, D. C., and Edmund Monson, the British Ambassador, uncle of the bridegroom, and his wife, Lady Monson, Viscount and Viscountess Falkland, and Gen. and Mrs. Stone were witnesses in behalf of the bride. A brilliant reception followed at the British Embassy. Later the couple left Paris for the bridegroom's seat, Burton Hall, Lincolnshire, England.

Augustus Bevenmaire John Monson, ninth Baron Monson, who was born in 1835 and succeeded his father to the Peerage in 1900, became secretary to his uncle, Sir Edmund Monson, the British Ambassador to France, and was Controller of the Household of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS AND MISS SHELDON WED.

English Novelist and New York Society Girl Marry in London.

LONDON, July 1.—Anthony Hope Hawkins, the author, and Miss Elizabeth Sheldon of New York were married at St. Bride's Church this afternoon in the presence of many distinguished literary and society people. The church was handsomely decorated, and the Bishop of Stepney officiated. There were six bridesmaids, among them being Ethel Barrymore.

Miss Sheldon is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sheldon of Upper Seventh Avenue, New York, and a sister of Suzanne Sheldon, the actress, who married Henry Ainley a short while ago.

CONGO STATE ATROCITIES.

Motion Made in Belgium Chamber of Deputies to Have an Investigation.

BRUSSELS, July 1.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Vandervelde, the Socialist leader, interpellated the Government as to what steps the foreign powers were taking with regard to the Congo Independent State, and suggested that a commission of inquiry into the Kassai atrocities committed by the Congo State officials on natives should be appointed.

In the course of the speech M. Vandervelde said he had information supplied by many officials of cruelties committed in the Congo press, and while it had been announced that some minor officials had been punished, more eminent functionaries, who ordered the speaker, were equally guilty, had escaped.

Baron de Favereau, in reply, defended the administration of the Congo State and said that the Belgians were proud of what their compatriots had accomplished. Furthermore, Belgium had no right to interfere in the Congo State, which was a distinct sovereign State. The debate will be continued to-morrow.

POLITICAL ASPECT OF KIEL FESTIVITIES.

Germans Consider the Meeting of Kaiser and Americans Will Prove of Importance.

LONDON Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 2.—The correspondent of The Times at Berlin says that many of the German journals are attempting to deduce political consequences from the Kiel festivities, which a good many Americans apparently regard as of no more political consequence than a ball on Twelfth Avenue.

It is a favorite occupation in Germany, says the correspondent, to try to weigh what Bismarck called "political imponderabilia," but it is a proceeding, he remarks, which tends to defeat its own objects.

In some quarters in Germany, adds the correspondent, there is an attempt being made to turn to account the Kishineff controversy, the suggestion being made that it would be to Germany's advantage if the Russo-American relations become strained, as it would make both Russia and America easier to deal with.

This, the correspondent remarks, recalls the days when the Germans found England and Russia easier to deal with because of the Anglo-Russian differences, but, he continues, it would not be wise for the Germans to reckon on the permanence of advantages derived either from Anglo-Russian or Russo-American differences.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY CRISIS SAID TO BE IMPENDING.

Situation at Both Budapest and Vienna Reported to Be Approaching Critical Stage.

LONDON Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 2.—The correspondent of The Times at Vienna says the entire Austro-Hungarian monarchy is affected by the critical situation at Budapest and Vienna. It is no longer possible, he says, to separate the affairs of Hungary from those of Austria or to hide the fact that the phase of affairs whereon the dual realm had now entered is the most serious since 1867, perhaps since 1848.

There is good authority to believe that Premier Koerber tendered the Cabinet's resignation. The Emperor's decision is still outstanding.

The course of affairs in Hungary is such as to inspire even optimists with disquietude. The extreme section of the Independence Party has apparently got the upper hand. The growing antagonism of the Hungarians to Austria has unquestionably engendered a corresponding antagonism to Hungarians in Austria.

By The Associated Press.

VIENNA, July 1.—The News Free Presse to-day, referring to the crisis in the Austrian Cabinet, announces yesterday says it considers it to be probable that two or three of the Ministers resigned, and it is expected that Dr. von Koerber, the Premier, will be commissioned to remodel the Ministry. According to the Wiener Zeitung an imperial decree, issued under Clause 14 of the Constitution, sanctions the furnishing of provisional funds for six months. The action of Franz Kossuth at Budapest yesterday in resigning the Presidency of the Party of Independence has had a steadying effect on his obstructionist supporters, who have ceased their attacks on the Government. Kossuth resigned the Presidency of the Hungarian Party of Independence because of his failure to approve the agreements which he made with the new Premier, Count Hadervary, among them being the temporary abandonment of the proposed increase of the number of Hungarian recruits for the Imperial army. His successor, it is generally said, will be a man who is willing to increase the number of Hungarian recruits should it be ordered by the Emperor.

LOUBET RECEPTION PLANS.

LONDON Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 2.—When President Loubet arrived off Dover on Monday ships of the British fleet will form two lines in Dover Bay, and the French cruiser Guichen, with President Loubet and suite aboard and escorted by two French destroyers and the Medway flotilla of destroyers, will pass between the lines of the warships to the pier where the President will land.

WITHDRAWS FROM GERMANY.

Equitable Life Assurance Company Will Do No More Business in That Country.

BERLIN, July 1.—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York officially informed the Imperial Government Monday that it would withdraw its business from the Hanseatic cities to-day. This action means the complete retirement of the society from Germany, so far as taking new policies is concerned.

The Equitable Life gave notice June 4 that it would stop taking fresh business in Germany on June 30. This step was due to the fact that under the new Imperial Insurance Law companies must conform to its provisions or retire. The Equitable, with other American companies, was excluded from doing business in Prussia in 1900, and has been operating in the remaining States of the German Empire, notably the Hanseatic territories. The Imperial Law embraces all the States.

Irish Land Bill.

LONDON, July 1.—The discussion of the Irish Land Bill was continued in the House of Commons to-day, and in the course of the session twenty-one clauses were adopted without any important amendment being made. The House was discussing an amendment to Clause 1, providing a new limit for the landlords to signify their intention to sell their estates, and thereby receive the advantage of an advance on the purchase money, when progress was reported and the adjournment took place.

Czar's New Police Force.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1.—The Czar has sanctioned the formation of a new police force, to maintain order and assure security in the rural districts of forty-six provinces of European Russia. The sum of $2,200,000 has been appropriated to cover the cost of this body of men.

To Impeach Marcovitch Cabinet.

BELGRADE, Servia, July 1.—Just prior to the closing of the Skupshtina yesterday a motion providing for the "impeachment of all the surviving members of the late Marcovitch Cabinet" was introduced, but the sudden closure of the session shut off the discussion.

Berlin's Exports to United States.

BERLIN, July 1.—The exports from Berlin to the United States for the fiscal year totaled $9,491,417, an increase of $1,196,899 over the previous year.

Lesbet Will Not Receive Catholics.

LONDON, July 1.—President Loubet has declined to receive a suggested deputation from British Catholics who desired to present him, while M. Loubet is in London, with a petition regarding the "persecution of the Catholic religion in France, the abolition of the religious orders, and the confiscation of their property."

Turks Preparing for War.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 2.—The correspondent of The Times at Constantinople says that, in consequence of the menacing attitude of Bulgaria, the Turks have occupied three strategic positions in the districts of Kossovo, Monastir, and Adrianople, intending to use them for a base of operations in the event that war between the two countries breaks out.

Bagdad Railway Division.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 2.—The last German proposal for a division of interest in the Bagdad Railway was that the Germans and the French each take 4 per cent., the Turkish Government 10 per cent., and the Swiss banks 10 per cent. The latter are really German institutions. Minister Delcassé refused to sanction the scheme.

Mountain Climbers Missing.

GENEVA, July 1.—Seven students belonging to the Geneva University left last Saturday to make an ascension of Mount Blanc, and no news of them has been received since. Much uneasiness prevails, and a search party will scour the mountain to-morrow morning.

"JAPAN BY NIGHT" IS OPENED.

The New Opera "Otoyo" Is Well Received on the Roof of Madison Square Garden.

"Japan by Night" atop Madison Square Garden was opened to the public last night. Long strings of Japanese lanterns and appropriate scenery gave an air of realism to the production. Japanese waiters clad in their native costumes, flitted about the Garden, serving tea.

The programme of the evening consisted of a concert by the Boston Ladies' Orchestra, directed by Gertrude Maitland Hall, and of the new Japanese comic opera "Otoyo," by Henry Pincus and Melvin G. Winstock. Ten Yen, the Mayor of Tokio, has promised in marriage his daughter, Otoyo, to Matsuba, an old Japanese war hero. Arthur Roberts, an American, arrives on the scene and falls in love with Otoyo. Ten Yen's wife, ambitious that Otoyo, a Prince, tries to break the engagement to Matsuba, in which he is unsuccessful. Otoyo will not marry Matsuba, so he, a favorite of the Emperor, gets a Royal decree sentencing Ten Yen to death and Otoyo to imprisonment until she shall have acquiesced in the marriage.

Meanwhile Sallie Scraggs and her two children appear in Japan, looking for Mrs. Scraggs's husband, who finally turns out to be Ten Yen. After attempting to commit Shimmy he is sentenced to death. Roberts gets Otoyo, and Ten Yen to escape his fate, sails with them for America.

Bettina Gerard was well received as Otoyo, and James T. MacDonald, as Ten Yen, played his comedy part well. The music has many catchy melodies.

Between the acts the audience was amused by Sono Sonetaro, a Japanese magician.

NEWS OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

James K. Hackett, accompanied by his wife, Mary Mannering, will sail on the Deutschland to-day. While abroad Mr. Hackett will consult Pierre Wolff, author of "The Secret of Polichinelle," regarding the American production of that comedy, and will complete the details of Marie Tempest's coming American tour. Mr. Hackett also will arrange for "copyright performances in London of "Alexander the Great" and "The Celebrity."

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N. Sheldon Lewis has been engaged by Harrison Grey Fiske to appear in "Marta of the Lowlands," the Spanish play to be produced at the Manhattan early in the season.

***

John C. Fisher will produce at the Broadway on Aug. 31 "A Princess of Kensington," a comic opera by Basil Hood and Howard Talbot. The piece has been at the Savoy Theatre, London.

***

May Isabel Fiske, monologist and writer, has gone to Lake George for the season. While away she will finish several plays which she is under contract to have complete by Autumn. Among these is a play for Miss Langtry and one for Martin Herz and Miss Fiske. It is said to be a modern adaptation of Daniel Frohman.

SAN ON BOY VIOLINIST.

Gerry Society Is Against Permitting Arpad to Play—Mayor to Investigate.

The society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children yesterday denied the application of H. E. Johnston, manager for little Kun Arpad, the violinist, for permission to play in "Venice in New York." Mr. Johnston then sought the Mayor, and was told by Mr. Low that the complaint of the society would hold good until fully explained, but that the case would be investigated and decided to-day at 12 o'clock.

Arpad was told of the decision against him as he entered the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and declared he would return home by the first ship.

Arpad's mother, as soon as she comprehended the nature of the refusal, seized her son's violin, threw it into its case, snapped the lock, and declared she should teach her boy to make shoes.

"What a country! What a country! Your children of the streets make pennies under the horses' hoofs, but my boy, who has a heaven-sent gift, is not allowed to make his living!" she cried.

When she found that Arpad probably would play to-night her rapture knew no bounds.

GLEN ISLAND'S HINDU FAKIRS.

Tricks That Travelers Tell of Are Shown at the Resort.

The opening of Glen Island yesterday revealed the presence of an East Indian village with Hindu fakirs. Out in the open air, without stage accessories, on such a bit of barren earth as might be in their own land, they performed the mango trick, did juggling, displayed swordsmanship, and executed feats that made the spectators wonder.

On the point of a long sword Gaiff Sahib placed some powder, and then with a vicious thrust he jabbed the point at his eye, dropping the powder there, without touching the eyeball, so sure his control of the blade. Then two men laid flat on the ground, and on their bared breasts were placed leaves from a nearby tree, the leaves being rolled up and tied with thread. Gaiff Sahib whirled one of the long swords over his head, bringing it down on the leaves, and horrified them in two without scratching the men.

The basket trick was performed by Gaiff Sahib and his sister, Ahlam Bee. She was tied in a jungle-grass mat and placed in a basket. The man thrust a long double-edged sword through the basket, and she declared he would return home by the first ship.

Arpad's mother, as soon as she comprehended the nature of the refusal, seized her son's violin, threw it into its case, snapped the lock, and declared she should teach her boy to make shoes.

"What a country! What a country! Your children of the streets make pennies under the horses' hoofs, but my boy, who has a heaven-sent gift, is not allowed to make his living!" she cried.

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WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Clark—Buckley.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 1.—J. Earle Clark of Spencerport, Principal of the Bonayn, L. I., High School, and Miss Alice M. Buckley, a teacher in the Third Ward School here, were married to-day at the home of the bride's mother in Matteawan to-day. Miss Agnes Buckley, the bride's sister, was bridesmaid, and William Holbrook of Mineola was best man.

Brackett—Curry.

Miss Agnes Beatrice Curry, daughter of Mrs. Lizzy Curry of 114 Sixth Street, Elmhurst, and Thomas Bracken of 181 Jamaica Avenue, Astoria, were married yesterday in the Roman Catholic Church at Corona by the Rev. Father James J. Corrigan. The bridesmaid was Miss Gertrude L. Curry and the best man V. H. Scott.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

July ushered Aristotle and there were many departures for Newport and Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, who have been in town, have gone to Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant are to cruise this coming week on the Arcturus. At present they have a house party at Tranquillity, N. J. Cut and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have their yacht in readiness, and after a few days at their country seat on the Hudson will go to Newport. The Count and Countess Laugier Villars have gone to Bar Harbor.

***

The wedding yesterday of Mrs. Lawrence Turnure, the daughter of Gen. Roy Stone of Washington, and Lord Monson, in Paris, was the most important of the events abroad. The Americans have left Kiel and have sailed for England. The news of the death of Mrs. J. Wadsworth Ritchie lacks confirmation, but latest cable dispatches say that she is sinking fast. She is at her place in Scotland, and not on the Continent as reported in the first dispatches.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Eloise McElroy, daughter of William H. McElroy of this city, to Mark Stebbins, son of William Stebbins of Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park and Epsom.

***

The New Rochelle Day Nursery, a charity in which Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin is much interested will have a lawn festival given for its benefit this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. John Boothby, 17 Sound View Avenue, New Rochelle. In the evening there will be a concert.

***

Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy will have a house party over Sunday at Hempstead, and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane will also have one over the Fourth at Elm Court, Lenox.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, who are at Hyde Park, intend to leave there for the Adirondacks this week. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard left Hyde Park yesterday for Newport, where they will reside at Mrs. Vanderbilt's residence during the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peters are the guests of Mrs. Howard Wainwright at Rye.

***

Among those booked on the Deutschland, sailing to-day, are H. M. T. Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Joel B. Fithian, E. J. Parrish, Louis Keller, Thomas B. Wanamaker, Mrs. John Wanamaker, Mrs. J. Norton Winslow and L. Lanier Winslow.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are booked to sail on July 11 for Europe. Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister, is in town.

***

Mr. and Mrs. H. Fell-Haggerty, who spent most of the winter at the Plaza, have gone to Westbury for the season at their country place.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Fell will spend August at Southampton with Mrs. Fell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Means Thompson.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Hilhalet Nott Potter, (Miss Josephine Atterbury), are at the Cedarhurst Cottage, which they have taken for the Summer.

***

Among those booked to sail yesterday on the Oceanic were Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown and the Misses Harriet S. and Bessie Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Livingston Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Colby, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis, H. Coleman Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hackstaff and the three Misses Hackstaff, S. R. Honey, Mr. and Mrs. E. Tappin, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Frank and Julia Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner and Miss Scribner, A. C. Wilderming, Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, and Lawrence Perin.

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The wedding of Miss Marie de Neufville and Lewis Iselin probably will be celebrated in October in the Church of the Incarnation. Miss Stephanie de Neufville will be her sister's maid of honor.

***

Miss Alice Roosevelt, who has been visiting friends in Massachusetts, arrived at Oyster Bay last evening.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 1.—The first series of the literary entertainments for the season is announced to begin to-morrow, when, under the patronage of Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. Thomas H. Howard, and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Miss Georgiana Robotie will give a series of talks on topics of the day. The first, at Mrs. Flint's, will be on "An Imperial Statesman," a review of the life of Joseph Chamberlain and his new fiscal policy; the second, at Mrs. Mason's next Monday, on "A Race Problem," a study of the negro in America; the third, at Mrs. Howard's, Thursday of next week, on "Kaiser and Fraulein," a comparison and contrasting of Emperor William and Theodore Roosevelt, and the last, on the following Monday, entitled "Gleanings from the International Field," reflections upon questions of import in the world's affairs.

Mrs. S. B. Luce, President of the Newport Branch of the Women's Auxiliary of the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association, has issued invitations for a meeting at Mrs. De Lancey Kane's cottage to-morrow morning. Senator Wetmore will preside, and Mr. Millar, Secretary of the International Committee, from the headquarters in New York, will explain the objects and aims of the association. The local Secretary, Mr. Spencer, will also address the meeting.

A number of the cottagers are interested in this work in New York, and are prominent in the local branch which has been started here, and is doing excellent work for the sailors and soldiers at the Newport forts and stations.

G. M. Hutson and family arrived to-day at their villa on Ocean Avenue.

Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan and family joined Mr. Dolan at his cottage near Bailey's Beach to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Howard arrived to-day at Rough Point for the Summer.

The Fearing cottage, which has been rented by Pembroke Jones, was opened to-day for the season.

Preparations were begun to-day for the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, at their cottage on Bellevue Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Thompson Spencer are at their Ochre Point villa.

Edward C. Post, who this week rented the Lyon cottage on Rhode Island Avenue, has arrived for the season.

Clarence A. Dolan gave the fifth dinner of the season at the Clambake Club on Tuesday, entertaining a dozen friends.

Mrs. Roland Redmond is a guest of Gould H. Redmond at his cottage on Rhode Island Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson have returned from New York, where they went to see their daughter, Lady Herbert, off to Europe.

Mrs. Waring, widow of Col. George E. Waring, Jr., is a guest of Dr. and Mrs. A. Loquire.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gammell of Providence have arrived at their cottage on the Cliffs.

Prof. O. W. Shields of Princeton, N. J., Arrived to-night.

H. O. McVickar, Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Robert Philandrian are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Collard arrived to-night at their villa at Ochre Point.

Mrs. Nicholas Fish arrived to-night at the Robinson.

Mrs. R. C. Robbins has arrived at the Bryant Villa, Bellevue Avenue.

Robert S. Gray, T. Suffern Taller, and George L. Rives returned from New York to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney will give a large dinner at "Edgerton" in honor of John Hay, Secretary of State, who is their guest, and United States Senator Depew and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore will give a similar entertainment at Chateau-sur-Mer, Saturday evening in his honor.

John Lund of Buffalo is guest of Harry Hamlin at the Ochre Point villa.

Mrs. W. W. Gibbs and family, and Mrs. F. D. Wetherill of Philadelphia have arrived at their cottages at Jamestown. Mrs. Joseph Wharton of Philadelphia is expected at her Jamestown cottage Saturday.

Among the recent arrivals at Jamestown are Mrs. Lathrop, Miss Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Jackson, Mrs. Charles T. Jackson, and Miss Helen B. Jackson of New York, and Mrs. Ruth Wheaton and Miss Roberts of Washington.

EMPLOYERS' BOARD FIRM

One Concern Leaves to Sign Agreement Like Fuller Plan.

Secretary Kaulay of Civic Federation Says Fifteen Unions Have Agreed —Parks to Defend His Course Publicly.

From the attitude of the building contractors and the men who have been thrown idle owing to the shut-down in the building trades it was evident yesterday that matters were nearing the breaking point. Both sides are said to be anxious for the struggle to end, and the labor unions are declared to be willing to accept any reasonable compromise that will guarantee their integrity as unions.

The first general meeting of the Building Trades Employers' Association since the shut-down of building work began took place yesterday in the Townsend Building, 1,123 Broadway. About 250 contractors were present, with Charles L. Eldlitz, President of the association, in the chair.

The principal speaker was Otto M. Eidlitz, Chairman of the Board of Governors. He said that the association had tried to present their side of the case in a dignified manner. A plan of arbitration had been submitted which he believed every fair-minded member of a labor union, if left to himself, would be willing to accept.

"The walking delegates," he said, "do not want this plan, because it lessens their powers. It will only be a little time before the unions will be able to reason for themselves, free from the domination of the self-seeking and often corrupt walking delegate. The Fuller Company's arrangements affect us very little."

The President made some remarks in which he criticised the union leaders in their policy of keeping all but union men from working. This was contrary, he said, to the general ideas of American independence.

Louis Harding of the Carpenters' Association attacked the unions and submitted a resolution providing that if the majority of the unions did not accept the association's plan of arbitration by July 6 then individual contracts would be made at once with union or non-union men who were willing to subscribe to the plan and would go to work at once. The resolution, which was put in the form of a preamble describing the events leading to the shut-down, was hailed with loud applause by the more radical of the members and was almost stampeded by them before conservative members were prepared. After a long discussion it was referred to the Board of Governors, with power to alter the provisions of the resolutions at any time it was deemed expedient.

The Board of Building Trades had a long meeting at Brevoort Hall. William H. Fahey, secretary of the Board, announced after the meeting that Peter Smith & Sons, 64 John Street, manufacturers of asbestos and members of the Building Trades Employers' Association, had left the association and signed an agreement with its employes based on the plan of arbitration of the Georges Fuller Company. Fahey produced typewritten statement, on the letter head of the firm signed by W. H. V. Mattison, M. D., President of the firm, and Joseph Mailkney, President of the Salamander Labor Club of Asbestos Pipe and Boiler Coverers. He added:

"Peter Smith resigned from the employers' association at 12 o'clock noon and signed an agreement with the union ten minutes later. That is quick work for you."

Fahey said that ten new strikes had been ordered by the board yesterday. Among the buildings affected are the new Mount Sinai Hospital, One Hundred and Five East Street, Madison and Fifth Avenues; two residences on Ninety-first Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, and the Clarke residence, in Fifth Avenue. A strike will be ordered to-day on the house of Charles H. Schwab, Seventy-sixth Street and Riverside Drive. About ninety plasterers, three of whom went out with great reluctance, were ordered on strike at the Schwab residence.

A general meeting of the Master Plasterers' Association was held yesterday at 1,123 Broadway, at which a delegation of the organization which was to stand by the Building Trades Employers' Association was reaffirmed. The Executive Committee of the Plasterers' Union met opposite Brevoort Hall, and decided that the members of the union could work only with the Plasterers' Laborers' Union. It was announced that seven master plasterers had signed with the union, however, is in the Employers' Association, had signed an agreement to that effect.

Secretary Kaulay of the National Civic Federation said about fifteen unions had agreed to the plan of the federation providing for a committee to confer with the Board of Governors of the Employers' Association. The Employers' Association is willing to meet them and the Civic Federation believes that such a meeting will likely help it better understanding between the two bodies. The meeting will take place to-morrow afternoon. Among the labor unions which have or will appoint committees are the following: Tile Layers and Helpers' Union, Brotherhood of Carpenters, Amalgamated Carpenters' Society, Portable Hoisting Engineers, Stationary Engineers, Bricklayers' Union, Plasterers' Union, Amalgamated Wood Workers and the Electrical Workers' Union.

Division 11 of the Laborers' Union Protective Society, which has 1,300 members, met yesterday at 107 Bleecker Street and passed resolutions declaring Samuel Parks and Richard Carvell, the two walking delegates who have been arrested on the charge of extortion. Parks said last evening that a mass meeting to afford him an opportunity to explain his dealings with the employers would be held in a few days.

JEROME PLANS A TEST CASE.

District Attorney Jerome announced yesterday that before he goes much further in his investigation of the relations between walking delegates and employers in the building trades he would seek to establish a test case to determine whether it be legal for the unions to prevent a nonunion man from earning a livelihood in this city. He will act on information against a walking delegate laid before him by Chairman Eidlitz of the Committee on Complaints of the Employers' Association.

"In this case," he said, "I do not think that the walking delegate acted with any intent of wrongdoing. He demanded money from a building firm, but he made the contractors write a letter to him in making the remittance stating plainly the purpose for which it was paid, and, as far as I understand, the money reached the union for which it was intended.

"If it was a case where non-union trim had been used in a building. The union demanded that it be put out of it this be not done, that a fine be paid. The firm chose to pay the fine rather than to have the union prescribe that all trim and finishing material used in the construction of buildings shall be manufactured by union labor within the City of New York. It is a rule which vitally affects the building industry, and it should be established at once whether it is legal for a union to make a demand of that nature."

In two of the three cases against Parks there was an examination yesterday before Justice Mayer of the Court of Special Sessions, sitting as a Committing Magistrate, and in each case the complaining witness was examined by Assistant District Attorney Rand for the prosecution. The Magistrate Brann, who represents Parks, reserved his cross-examination until a later date.

One of the witnesses, Herman Lebel of the Lobel Andrews Company, testified in substance to an affidavit, in which he swears that he paid Parks $400 to have a strike called off on a job he was doing on the Republican Club and on the Woman's Hotel that January, and to avoid future trouble.

The other witness, Louis Brandt of the firm of L. & J. Brandt, said that about ten months ago a walking delegate by the name of Carvell had called out his men on the new St. Paul's Hotel. McCarthy had told him that the strike could be settled by "seeing Parks." Brandt testified that when he went to see Parks the latter asked for $1,000 and said that if he paid that amount he could employ any kind of labor he wanted and could keep every sheet of paper lying waiting money to the men. It was finally agreed that the strike should be called off for $300. Witness said he paid this money and that the strike was called off.

"When I came to pay Parks the money," testified Mr. Brandt, "he said to me, 'You were down to Jerome. I don't give a damn for Jerome. He is nothing but a cigarette fiend, and I have three lawyers smarter than he is. You put the money on that table, and you can mark the pile if you wish to.' Why did you pay the money?" asked Mr. Rand.

"I felt that I had to or get out of business. I realized that I was being held up, but I felt that Parks had me by the throat, and that I would have to 'come up' if I wanted to avoid trouble."

Mr. Brann vigorously objected to this piece of testimony, but Justice Mayer allowed it to stand. An adjournment was then taken to July 6.

IN THE SHOPS.

Red, white, and blue are the predominating colors in the shops this week, and there are more things than ever in the way of pretty favors, decorations, and bonbon boxes. Boxes with little canoes on them cost only 15 cents each, and one pretty box, seen in one of the shops, is rather small diamond shaped, and with the paper outside decorated with flags, while on the top of the box is tied what looks like a firecracker.

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A small bunch of candy firecrackers, with the strings braided together, the paper outsides red and green, and in some instances a yellow one, cost 5 cents each. Usually there are six in the small bunch. Other small trimmings are tied together with red, white, and blue ribbons.

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A box of confectionery fireworks containing a bunch of firecrackers and a number of torpedoes, also in bright papers. This costs 10 cents.

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Small silk flags on pins cost 4c, 5c, or 6c cents a dozen according to size. The smallest are about 1½ inches long.

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One can get a very pretty silk flag on a wooden stick, with gilded pointed ends for 5 cents. A flag of the same kind of an ornamental stick and twice as large will cost 10 cents.

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Tiny paper flags on pins cost much less than any of the others.

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For patriotic decorations there are big cut paper balls of different sizes, and ranging in price according to size, 10, 15, or 25 cents.

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There are three-yard strips of cut paper which sell at different prices. These are in the patriotic colors, combined or in plain colors, so that different combinations can be produced. They the sold folded together in little flat packages, which, except for those which have flags in the decorations, give no idea of what they are. The flags are of paper, set at intervals of a foot or so on the fancy cut paper strips when they are stretched out. The different strips cost 6, 11, and 18 cents a three-yard piece. One style of decoration which is the place of the small flags is decorated with the sentiment words "E Pluribus Unum," costs 40 cents a strip.

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There are all kinds of paper, fans that can be used for fancy dress affairs or for decorations. Most of these fans are of the old-time style, with two handles emitting down over the fan like a pair of cracker handles, and then opening out, turning over, back, spreading out the fan which is round. Many of these are made in patriotic colors. One fan of the regular open-and-shut style has the fan part in the form of maple leaves, colored.

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For less there are a variety of fancy paper cups, flags, and shields in red, white, and blue, the cup setting down in the center.

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Long skeins of the stick coral in a necklace which would more than reach to the waist of a child for 50 cents! Isn't that a bargain! The stick coral is always in the deep red, and the fancy for coral is in the delicate shades.

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Little straw telescope bags for dolls, with real leather straps and fieldings, for only 25 cents. They must be nearly a foot in length.

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A bargain is a long string of moderately small, rather shiny, blue beads for 2 cents. They would delight a child, for they are really pretty.

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Here is something the Summer girl can wear with her pongee gowns or with any gown when she wears one of her negligee coats. They are low shoes of kid, just the color of pongee, and they are given that name.

Mrs. Charles A. Dana Dead.

Mrs. Eunice Macdaniel Dana, widow of Charles A. Dana, for years the editor of The Sun, died yesterday at her home, 6 East Ninth Street. Mrs. Dana was seventy-nine years old and was born in Loudon County, Md.

Mrs. Dana's death was due partly to a fall which she had on Monday, June 15, while visiting Mrs. John Mackay at her home, Twenty-first Street. She fell down stairs, but was reported as not seriously hurt. Mrs. Dana at once was taken to her home, where her family physician, Dr. Robert Abbe, attended her. On Tuesday it was said that Mrs. Dana's condition was good, and therefore the notice of her death last night was unexpected.

Mrs. Dana was married in 1850 at Brook Farm, Massachusetts. Four children survive her, they being Mrs. Walter M. Underhill, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Paul Dana, and Mrs. John W. Brannan.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Samuel Walley Creech.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 1.—Samuel Walley Creech, one of the best-known lawyers in Boston, died this morning very suddenly. Mr. Creech was born in Boston, Nov. 7, 1839. His father, Samuel W., Jr., and grandfather, Richard Creech, were both natives of Boston, the family originally coming here from England. His paternal grandmother, Susanna (Adams) Creech, was a cousin of President John Quincy Adams.

Mr. Creech was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 12, 1862, and to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1878. During a career of thirty-seven years at the Boston bar he achieved an honorable record for ability.

In politics Mr. Creech was a consistent Republican. He held offices in the Boston City Government and was a member of several clubs and societies.

Lord Colville of Culross Dead.

LONDON, July 1.—Lord Colville of Culross, Lord Chamberlain to Queen Alexandra and President of the Honorable Artillery Company, died in London this evening. He was partly paralyzed some weeks ago.

Charles John Colville, Knight of the Order of the Thistle, and Privy Councilor, was born May 14, 1818, the son of Gen. Sir Charles Colville, G. C. B., and Lady Harriet Forbes. From 1851 to 1855 he was private secretary for Scotland in the House of Lords, and was Chairman of the Great Northern Railway Company from 1870 to 1896. He was for some time Captain in the Fifteenth Hussars.

He came of a family long prominent in Scotland, the Baronetcy dating from 1667. He was the seventh Baron Culross, succeeding his grandfather, and was created a

BULGARIA SENDS NOTE TO EUROPE'S POWERS

Asks That Turkey Be Restrained from Frontier Operations.

Bulgarian Government Declares It Is Responsible for Results Should Turkey Continue Its Unfriendly Attitude.

VIENNA, July 1.—It is announced here that Bulgaria has sent a circular to its representatives abroad and the Ministers of the powers in Sofia calling attention to the attitude of Turkey. The note declares that Turkey not only has failed to cooperate in carrying out the reform scheme, but is concentrating troops and artillery on the frontier, where the Turkish soldiers, under the guise of suppressing brigandage, are perpetrating all sorts of outrages on the Bulgarians in the hope of provoking an international conflict, which, the note says, would only have disastrous results for Turkey and Bulgaria.

The note appeals to the powers to exert their influence at Constantinople to prevent a repetition of the atrocities Turkish forces have stationed at the frontier. The Bulgarian Government declines to be responsible should Turkey continue its outrageous attitude.

Privately, in the Salzburg Alps, Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Foreign Minister, has promised that the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople will make representations to the Porte with regard to the situation on the Bulgarian frontier, and that the Austrian Government will endeavor to avoid doing anything which may induce Bulgaria to take preventive measures.

FREE TRADE UNIONISTS ON CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY.

Declare in Resolutions That It Would Bring Disaster to the Country.

LONDON, July 1.—At a meeting of fifty Free Trade Unionist Members of Parliament in the Committee Room of the House of Commons this afternoon, those present unanimously the Right Hon. Hicks-Beach, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Hugh Cecil and Austen Chamberlain, the Postmaster General, a resolution favoring an inquiry into Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's preferential tariff proposals was adopted, but it was also declared that if they resulted in any departure from free trade it would be disastrous to the country.

Lord Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Salisbury's administration, who presided at the meeting, in addressing the gathering, said Lord Goschen said indications of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's preferential tariff proposals would be found to prevail. It was said that Mr. Chamberlain would sweep the country, but now it was seen that the fifty members present at the meeting.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach laid stress on the loyalty of the Unionist Party, but said he was going to be driven from the party for adhering to the principles which Conservatives had established for fifty years. They were not opponents, but friends of the Government. It was their duty to prevent the electors being misled.

KOREA PLACATES JAPAN.

Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 2.—The correspondent of The Times at Tokio says that the Korean Government has ordered the Treasury to pay half price for the war steamer purchased from the Japanese Embassy and has also adopted vigorous measures to suppress the agitation against the Japanese banknotes. The political ferment at Seoul has thus been allayed.

DOMINION DAY IN LONDON.

Lord Strathcona Says Canada Will Soon Be Able to Supply England.

LONDON, July 1.—A banquet in honor of Dominion Day was given at the Hotel Cecil to-night, Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada, presiding over the function. The Right Hon. Jersey proposed the toast of "The Dominion."

Lord Strathcona, in responding, said in a short time Canada alone would provide every pound of breadstuffs required at home. Canada was glad to give unsolicited preference to the mother country, and it did not fear an inquiry into fiscal conditions.

MRS. TURNURE WEDS LORD MONSON IN PARIS.

New York Society Woman United to Distinguished Member of British Aristocracy.

PARIS, July 1.—The marriage this afternoon of Lord Monson and Mrs. Romaine Madeleine Turnure, widow of Lawrence Turnure of New York, was an interesting international event which was largely attended by members of the Diplomatic Corps and of the English and American colonies.

The civil ceremony took place at 1:30 at the British Consulate. It was performed by the British Consul General, A. P. Inglis. Consul General Gowdy was present as witness in behalf of the United States. The church service followed immediately at the British Embassy Church, in the Rue d'Aguesseau. The chancel was filled with flowers and palms, and Bridegroom's best man was Chester Ballen.

The bride was given away by her father, Gen. Ray Stone of Washington, D. C. Sir Edmund Monson, the British Ambassador, uncle of the bridegroom, and his wife, Lady Monson, were witnesses in behalf of Lord Monson, and Mrs. Gowdy and Mrs. Inglis witnesses in behalf of the bride. A brilliant reception followed at the British Embassy. Later the couple left Paris for the bridegroom's seat, Serrex Hall, Lincolnshire, England.

Augustus Berkeley John Monson, ninth Baron Monson, who was born in 1862 and succeeded his father in the Peerage in 1900, was private secretary to his uncle Sir Edmund Monson, the British Ambassador to France, and was Controller of the Household during the late Duke of Devonshire's term as Viceroy of Ireland.

ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS AND MISS SHELDON WED.

English Novelist and New York Society Girl Marry in London.

LONDON, July 1.—Antony Hope Hawkins, the author, and Miss Elizabeth Sheldon of New York were married at St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, this afternoon in the presence of many distinguished literary and society people. The church was handsomely decorated, and the Bishop of Stepney officiated. There were six bridesmaids, among them being Ethel Barrymore.

Miss Sheldon is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sheldon of Upper Seventh Avenue, New York, and a sister of Suzanne Sheldon, who married Henry Ainley a short while ago.

CONGO STATE ATROCITIES.

Motion Made in Belgium Chamber of Deputies to Probe an Investigation.

BRUSSELS, July 1.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Vandervelde, the Socialist leader, interpellated the Government as to what steps the foreign powers were taking with regard to the Congo Independent State, and suggested that a commission of inquiry into the alleged atrocities committed by the Congo state officials on natives should be appointed.

In the course of his speech M. Vandervelde referred to certain information supplied by many Christian missionaries, recently published in the foreign press, and while it had been admitted that some minor officials had been employed, more eminent administrators, who followed the operations very closely, suffered and censured.

Baron de Staverenk, in reply, defended the administration of the Congo State and said that the Belgians were proud of what their compatriots had accomplished. Furthermore, Belgium had no right to interfere in the Congo State, which was a distinct sovereign State. The debate will be continued to-morrow.

POLITICAL ASPECT OF KIEL FESTIVITIES.

Germans Consider the Meeting of Kaiser and Americans Will Prove of Importance.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 2.—The correspondent of The Times at Berlin says that many of the German journals are attempting to deduce political consequences from the Kiel festivities, which a good many Americans apparently regard as of no more political consequence than a ball on Twelfth Avenue.

It is a favorite occupation in Germany, says the correspondent, to try to weigh what Bismarck called "political imponderabilia," but it is a proceeding, he remarks, which tends to defeat its own objects.

In some quarters in Germany, adds the correspondent, there is an attempt being made to turn to account the Kishineff controversy, the suggestion being made that it would be to Germany's advantage if the Russo-American relations become strained, as it would make both Russia and America easier to deal with.

This, the correspondent remarks, recalls the days when the Germans found England and Russia easier to deal with because of the Anglo-Russian differences, but, he continues, it would not be wise for the Germans to reckon on the permanence of advantages derived either from Anglo-Russian or Russo-American differences.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY CRISIS SAID TO BE IMPENDING.

Situation at Both Budapest and Vienna Reported to Be Approaching Critical Stage.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 2.—The correspondent of The Times at Vienna says the entire Austro-Hungarian monarchy is affected by the critical situation at Budapest and Vienna. It is no longer possible, he says, to separate the affairs of Hungary from those of Austria or to hide the fact that the phase of affairs whereon the dual realm has now entered is the most serious since 1867, perhaps since 1848.

There is good authority to believe that Premier Koerber tendered the Cabinet's resignation. The Emperor's decision is still outstanding.

The course of affairs in Hungary is such as to inspire even optimists with disquietude. The extreme section of the Independence Party has apparently got the upper hand. The growing antagonism of the Hungarians to Austria has unquestionably engendered a corresponding antagonism to Hungarians in Austria.

By The Associated Press.

VIENNA, July 1.—The Neue Freie Presse to-day, referring to the crisis in the Austrian Cabinet, announces yesterday says it considers it to be probable that two or three of the Ministers will resign. It is believed that Dr. von Koerber, the Premier, will be commissioned to forward the Ministry. According to the Wiener Zeitung an imperial decree, issued under Clause 14 of the Constitution, sanctions the terminating at once of the Hungarian Parliament's functions because of its failure to approve the appropriations which he made with the new Premier, Count Hadervary, among them being the temporary abandonment of the proposed increase of the number of Hungarian recruits for the imperial army. His ministry openly held that the proposed increase to increase the number of Hungarian Recruits should be definitely abandoned.

LOUBET RECEPTION PLANS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 2.—When President Loubet arrives off Dover on Monday ships of the British fleet will form two lines in Dover Bay, and the French cruiser Guichen, with President Loubet and suite aboard and escorted by two French destroyers and the Medway flotilla of destroyers, will pass between the lines of the warships to the pier where the President will land.

WITHDRAWS FROM GERMANY.

Equitable Life Assurance Company Will Do No More Business in That Country.

BERLIN, July 1.—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York officially informed the Imperial Government Monday that it would withdraw its business from the Hanseatic cities to-day. This action means the complete retirement of the society from Germany, so far as taking new policies is concerned.

The Equitable Life gave notice June 4 that it would not transact fresh business in Germany on June 30. This step was due to the fact that under the new Imperial Insurance Law companies must conform in its provisions or retire. The Equitable, with other American companies, was required to deposit 1,000,000 marks in Berlin in 1896 and had been operating the concessions of some of the German States, notably the Hanseatic territories. The Imperial Law embraces all the States.

Irish Land Bill.

LONDON, July 1.—The discussion of the Irish Land Bill was continued in the House of Commons to-day, and in the course of the session twenty-one clauses were adopted without any important amendment being made. The House was discussing an amendment to the clauses of the bill providing for the landlords' dignity their intention to sell their estates, and thereby receive the advantage of an advance on the purchase money, when progress was reported and the adjournment took place.

Czar's New Police Force.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1.—The Czar has sanctioned the formation of a new police force, to maintain order and secure security in the rural districts of forty-six provinces of European Russia. The sum of $5,250,000 has been appropriated to cover the cost of this body of men.

To Impeach Marcovitch Cabinet.

BELGRADE, Servia, July 1.—Just prior to the closing of the Skupshtina yesterday a motion providing for the "impeachment of all the surviving members of the late Marcovitch Cabinet was introduced; but the sudden closure of the session shut off the discussion.

Berlin's Exports to United States.

BERLIN, July 1.—The exports from Berlin to the United States for the final year totaled 99,631,417 an increase of $1,196,800 over the previous year.

Loubet Will Not Receive Catholics.

LONDON, July 1.—President Loubet has declined to receive a suggested deputation from British Catholics who desired to present him, while M. Loubet is in London, with a petition regarding the "persecution of the Catholic religion in France, the suppression of the religious orders, and the confiscation of their property."

Turks Preparing for War.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 2.—The correspondent of The Times at Constantinople says that, in consequence of the menacing attitude of Bulgaria, the Turks have occupied three strategic positions in the districts of Kossovo, Monastir, and Adrianople, intending to use them for a base of operations in the event that war between the two countries breaks out.

Bagdad Railway Division.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 2.—The last German proposal for a division of interest in the Bagdad Railway was that the Germans and the French each take 4 per cent., the Turkish Government 10 per cent., and the Swiss banks 10 per cent. The latter are really German institutions. Minister Delcassé refused to sanction the scheme.

Mountain Climbers Missing.

GENEVA, July 1.—Seven students belonging to the Geneva University left last Saturday to make an ascension of Mount Blanc, and no news of them has been received since. Much uneasiness prevails and a search party will scour the mountain to-morrow morning.

"JAPAN BY NIGHT" IS OPENED.

The New Opera "Otoyo" Is Well Received on the Roof of Madison Square Garden.

"Japan by Night" atop Madison Square Garden was opened to the public last night. Long strings of Japanese lanterns and appropriate scenery gave an air of realism to the production. Japanese waiters, clad in their native costumes, flitted about the Garden, serving tea.

The programme of the evening consisted of a concert by the Boston Ladies' Orchestra, directed by Gertrude Maitland Hall, and of the new Japanese comic opera "Otoyo," by Henry Pincus and Melvin G. Winstock. Ten Yen, the Mayor of Tokio, has promised in marriage his daughter, Otoyo, to Matsuke, an old Japanese war hero. Arthur Roberts, an American, appears as the hero and Sallie Fisher as Otoyo. Ten Yen, thinking that Roberts is a Prince, tries to break the engagement to Matsuke, in which he is unsuccessful. Otoyo will not marry Matsuke, so he, a favorite of the Emperor, gets a royal decree condemning Otoyo to death. Roberts gets Otoyo, and Ten Yen, to escape his fate, sails with them for America.

Bettina Gerard was well received as Otoyo, and James F. MacDonald as Ten Yen showed to the comedy part well. The music has many catchy melodies.

Between the acts the audience was amused by Sono Senetaro, a Japanese magician.

NEWS OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

James K. Hackett, accompanied by his wife, Mary Mannering, will sail on the Deutschland to-day. While aboard Mr. Hackett will consult Pierre Wolff, author of "The Secret of Polichinelle," regarding the American production of that comedy, and will complete the details of Marie Tempest's coming American tour. Mr. Hackett also will arrange for the early performances in London of "Alexander the Great" and "The Celebrity."

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N. Sheldon Lewis has been engaged by Harrison Grey Fiske to appear in "Maria of the Lowlands," the Spanish play to be produced at the Manhattan early in the season.

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John C. Fisher will produce at the Broadway on Aug. 31 "A Princess of Kensington," a comic opera by Basil Hood and Howard Carmen. The opera has been at the Savoy Theatre, London.

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May Isabel Fisk, monologist and writer, has gone to Lake George for the season. While away she will finish several plays which she is under contract to have complete by Autumn. Among these is a play for Mrs. Langtry and one for Martin Harvey. Miss Fisk is also to undertake a farce and comedy for Daniel Frohman.

BAN ON BOY VIOLINIST.

Gerry Society Is Against Permitting Arpad to Play—Mayor to Investigate.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children yesterday denied the application of R. E. Johnston, manager for little Kun Arpad, the violinist, for permission to play in "Venice in New York." Mr. Johnson then sought the Mayor, and was told by Mr. Low that the complaint of the society would hold good until fully explained, but that the case would be investigated and decided to-day at 12 o'clock.

Arpad was told of the decision against him at yesterday's rehearsal, and between sobs declared he would return home by the first ship.

Arpad's mother, as soon as she comprehended the nature of the refusal, seized her son's violin, threw it into its case, snapped the locks, and declared she should teach her boy to make shoes.

"What a country! What a country! Your children of the streets make penniles under the horses' hoofs, but my boy, who has a heaven-sent gift, is not allowed to make a penny!" she lamented.

Then she found that Arpad probably would play to-night but rapture knew no bounds.

GLEN ISLAND'S HINDU FAKIRS.

Tricks That Travelers Tell of Are Shown at the Resort.

The opening of Glen Island yesterday revealed the presence of an East Indian village with Hindu fakirs. Out in the open air, without stage accessories, on such a bit of barren earth as might be in their own land, they performed the mango trick, did juggling, displayed swordsmanship, and executed feats that made the spectators wonder.

On the point of a long sword Galif Sahib placed some powder, and then with a vicious thrust he jabbed the point at his eye, dropping the powder there, without touching the eyeball, so sure his control of the blade. Then two men laid flat on the ground, and on their bared breasts were placed leaves from a nearby tree. The leaves being rolled up and tied with thread, Galif Sahib whirled one of the long swords over his head, bringing it down on the leaves and cutting them in two without scratching the men.

The basket trick was performed by Galif Sahib and his sister, Anam Bee. She was tied in a jungle-grass net and placed in a basket. The man thrust a long double-edged sword through it, and the spectators saw the point emerge. The basket was opened and found to be entirely empty.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Clary—Buckley.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 1.—J. Earle Clark of Spencerport, Principal of the Esslyn, L. I., High School, and Miss Alice M. Buckley, a teacher in the Third Ward School, New Rochelle, were married at the home of the bride's mother in Matteawan to-day. Miss Agnes Buckley, the bride's sister, was bridesmaid, and William Holbrook of Wiscoln was best man.

Bracken—Curry.

Miss Agnes Beatrice Curry, daughter of Mrs. Lucy Curry of 114 Sixth Street, Elmhurst, and Thomas Bracken of 181 Jamaica Avenue, Astoria, were married yesterday in the Roman Catholic Church at Corona by the Rev. Father James J. Corrigan. The bridesmaid was Miss Gertrude L. Curry and the best man V. E. Scott.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

July entered ardently and there were many departures for Newport and Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, who have been in town, have gone to Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant are to cruise this coming week on the Arcturus. At present they have a house party at Tranquility, N. J. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have their yacht in readiness, and after a few days at their country seat on the Hudson will go to Newport. The Count and Countess Laugier Villars have gone to Bar Harbor.

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The wedding yesterday of Mrs. Lawrence Turnure, the daughter of Gen. Roy Stone of Washington, and Lord Monson, in Paris, was the most important of the events abroad. The Americans have left Kiel and have sailed for England. The news of the death of Mrs. J. Wadsworth Ritchie lacks confirmation, but latest cable dispatches say that she is sinking fast. She is now in Scotland, and not on the Continent as reported in the first dispatches.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Eloise McElroy, daughter of William H. McElroy of this city, to Mark Stebbins, son of William Stebbins of Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park and Epsom.

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The New Rochelle Day Nursery, a charity in which Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin is much interested, will have a lawn festival given for its benefit this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. John Boothby, 17 Sound View Avenue, New Rochelle. In the evening there will be a concert.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy will have a house party over Sunday at Hempstead, and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane will also have one over the Fourth at Elm Court, Lenox.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, who are at Hyde Park, intend to leave there for the Adirondacks this week. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard left Hyde Park yesterday for Newport, where they will reside at Mrs. Vanderbilt's residence during the Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peters are the guests of Mrs. Howard Wainwright at Rye.

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Among those booked on the Deutschland, sailing to-day, are H. M. T. Beckman, Mr. and Mrs. Joel B. Fithian, E. J. Parrish, Louis Keller, Thomas B. Wanamaker, Mrs. John Wanamaker, Mrs. J. Norton Winslow and L. Lanier Winslow.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are booked to sail on July 21 for Europe. Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister, is in town.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. Fell-Haggerty, who spent most of the winter at the Plaza, have gone to Westbury for the season at their country place.

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Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Fell will spend August at Southampton with Mrs. Fell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Means Thompson.

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Mr. and Mrs. Philhalet Nott Potter, (Miss Josephine Attesbury), are at the Cedarhurst Cottages, which they have taken for the Summer.

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Among those booked to sail yesterday on the Cymbria were Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown and the Misses Harriet S. and Bessie Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Livingston Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Colby, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis, H. Coleman Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hackstaff and the three Misses Hackstaff, S. S. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Lozier, Mrs. Julien T. Robbins and the Misses Sarah and Julia Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner and Miss Scribner, Mr. Wilderming, Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, and Lawrence Perin.

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The wedding of Miss Marie de Neufville and Lewis Iselin probably will be celebrated in October in the Church of the Incarnation. Miss Stephanie de Neufville will be her sister's maid of honor.

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Miss Alice Roosevelt, who has been visiting friends in Massachusetts, arrived at Oyster Bay last evening.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 1.—The first series of the literary entertainments for the season is announced to begin to-morrow, when under the patronage of Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. Thomas H. Howard, and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Miss Georgianna Roberts will give a series of talks on topics of the day. The first, at Mrs. Flint's, will be on "An Imperial Statesman," a review of the life of Joseph Chamberlain and his new fiscal policy; the second, at Mrs. Mason's next Monday, on "A Race Problem," a study of the negro in America; the third, at Mrs. Howard's, Thursday of next week, on "Kaiser and President," a comparison and contrasting of Emperor William and Theodore Roosevelt, and the last, on the following Monday, entitled "Gleanings from the International Field," reflections upon questions of import in the world's affairs.

Mrs. S. H. Luce, President of the Newport Branch of the Women's Auxiliary of the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association, has issued invitations for a meeting at Mrs. De Lancey Kane's cottage to-morrow morning. Senator Wetmore will preside, and Mr. Miller, Secretary of the International Committee, from the headquarters in New York, will explain the objects and aims of the association. The local Secretary, Mr. Spencer, will also address the meeting.

A number of the cottagers are interested in this work in New York, and are prominent in the local branch which has been started here, and is doing excellent work for the sailors and soldiers at the Newport forts and stations.

Mr. Dolan and family arrived to-day at their villa on Ocean Avenue.

Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan and family joined Mr. Dolan at his cottage near Bailey's Beach to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Howard arrived to-day at Rough Point for the Summer.

The Fearing cottage, which has been rented as by Pembroke Jones, was opened to-day for the season.

Preparations were begun to-day for the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, who, with their children, will occupy Bellevue Avenue, and of Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer at their Ochre Point villa.

Edward C. Post, who this week rented the Lyon cottage on Rhode Island Avenue, has arrived for the season.

Mr. Dolan gave the first dinner of the season at the Clam Bake Club on Tuesday, entertaining a dozen friends.

Mrs. Roland Redmond is a guest of Gerald H. Redmond at his cottage on Rhode Island Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson have arrived from New York, whither they went to see their daughter, Lady Herbert, off to Europe.

Mrs. Waring, widow of Col. George E. Waring, Jr., is a guest of Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Squire.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gammell of Providence have arrived at their cottage on the Cliffs.

Prof. C. W. Shields of Princeton, N. J., arrived to-night.

H. G. McVickar, Elliott Dyer, Jr., and L. Stewart Rhinelander have registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Collard arrived to-night at their villa at Ochre Point.

Mrs. Nicholas Fish arrived to-night at the Robinson.

Mrs. H. C. Perkins has arrived at the Breakwater, Bellevue Avenue.

Mr. Albert L. Gray, T. Suffern Waller, and George L. Rives returned from New York to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney will give a large dinner at "Edgerton" in honor of John Hay, Secretary of State, who is their guest to-morrow, and United States Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore will give a similar entertainment at Chateau-sur-Mer, Saturday evening in his honor.

John Lund of Buffalo is guest of Harry Hamlin at the Osgood villa.

Mrs. W. W. Gibbs and family, and Mrs. F. D. Wetherill of Philadelphia have arrived at their cottages at Jamestown. Mrs. Joseph Wharton of Philadelphia is expected at his Jamestown cottage Saturday.

Among the recent arrivals at Jamestown are Miss Lathrop, Miss Lahens, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Jackson, Mrs. Charles T. Jackson, and Miss Helen B. Jackson of New York, and Mrs. Ruth Wheaton and Miss Roberts of Washington.

EMPLOYERS' BOARD FIRM

One Concern Leaves to Sign Agreement Like Fuller Plan.

Secretary Easley of Civic Federation Says Fifteen Unions Have Agreed —Parks to Defend His Course Publicly.

From the attitude of the building contractors and the men who have been thrown idle owing to the shut-down in the building trades it was evident yesterday that matters were nearing the breaking point. Both sides are said to be anxious for the struggle to end, and the labor unions are declared to be willing to accept any reasonable compromise that will guarantee their integrity as unions.

The first general meeting of the Building Trades Employers' Association since the shut-down of building work began took place yesterday in the Townsend Building, 1,123 Broadway. About 250 contractors were present, with Charles L. Eldlitz, President of the association, in the chair.

The principal speaker was Otto M. Eidlitz, Chairman of the Board of Governors. He said that the association had tried to present their side of the case in a dignified manner. A plan of arbitration had been submitted which he believed every fair-minded member of a labor union, if left to himself, would be willing to accept.

"The walking delegates," he said, "do not want this plan, because it lessens their powers. It will only be a little time before the unions will be able to reason for themselves, free from the domination of the self-seeking and often corrupt walking delegate. The Fuller Company's aforesaid affect us very little."

The President made some remarks in which he criticised the union leaders in their policy of keeping all but union men from working. This was contrary, he said, to the general ideas of American independence.

Louis Harding of the Carpenters' Association attacked the unions and submitted a resolution providing that if the majority of the unions did not accept the association's plan of arbitration by July 6 that individual contracts would be made at once with union or non-union men who were willing to subscribe to the plan and would go to work at once. The resolution, which was in the form of an ironic preamble describing the events leading to the situation, was hailed with loud applause by the more radical of the members and was almost stampeded by them before conservative members were prepared. After a long discussion the matter was referred to the Board of Governors, with power to enforce the provisions of the resolution at any time it was deemed expedient.

The Board of Building Trades had a long meeting at Brevoort Hall. William H. Fargis, President of the Board, announced after the meeting that the firm of Fargis & Johnson, 45 John Street, manufacturers of asbestos and members of the Building Trades Employers' Association, had left the association and signed an agreement with its employes based on the plan of arbitration of Mr. George A. Fuller Company. He also produced a typewritten agreement on the letter head of the firm signed by W. P. V. Mattison, M. D., President of the firm, and Joseph Mullaney, President of the Salamander Labor Club of Asbestos Pipe and Roller Helpers.

The firm resigned from the employers' association at 12 o'clock noon and signed an agreement with the union ten minutes later. That is quick work for you.

Farley said that ten new strikes had been ordered by the board yesterday. Among the buildings affected are the new Mount Sinai Hospital, One Hundred and First Street, Madison and Fifth Avenues; two residences on Ninety-first Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, and the Clarke residence, in Fifth Avenue. A strike will be ordered to-day on the house of Charles M. Schwab, Seventy-second Street and Riverside Drive. About ninety plasterers, some of whom went out with great reluctance, were ordered on strike at the Schwab residence.

A general meeting of the Master Plasterers' Association was held yesterday at 1,123 Broadway at which the action of the organization which was to stand by the Building Trades Employers' Association was reaffirmed. The Executive Committee of the Plasterers' Union met opposite Brevoort Hall, and decided that the members of the union could work only with the Plasterers' Labor Union. It was announced that seven master plasterers, some of whom, however, is in the Employers' Association, had signed an agreement to that effect.

Secretary Easley of the National Civic Federation said about fifteen unions had agreed to the plan of the federation providing for conferences to be held with the Board of Governors of the Employers' Association. The Employers' Association is willing to meet them and the Civic Federation believes that such a meeting will likely help to better understanding between the two sides. The meeting will take place to-morrow afternoon. Among the committees which have or will appoint committees are the following: The Lathers and Helpers' Unions, Brotherhood of Carpenters, Amalgamated Carpenters' Society, Portable Building Erectors, Stationary Engineers, Bricklayers' Union, Plasterers' Union, Amalgamated Wood Workers' and the Electrical Workers' Union.

Division 11 of the Laborers' Union Protective Society, which has 1,800 members, met yesterday at 257 Bleecker Street and passed resolutions declaring Samuel J. Parks and Richard Carroll, the two walking delegates who have been arrested on the charge of extortion. Parks said last evening that a mass meeting to afford him an opportunity to explain his dealings with the employers would be held in a few days.

JEROME PLANS A TEST CASE.

District Attorney Jerome announced yesterday that before he goes much further in his investigation of the relations between walking delegates and employers in the building trades he would seek to establish a test case to determine whether it be legal for the unions to prevent a seamless man from earning a livelihood in this city. He will act on information against a walking delegate laid before him by Chairman Eidlitz of the Committee on Complaints of the Employers' Association.

"In this case," he said, "I do not think that the walking delegate acted with any intent of wrongdoing. He demanded money from a building firm, but as he is the business agent of a union he has a perfect right to write a letter to him in making the contribution stating the purpose for which it was paid, and as far as I understand, the money reached the union for which it was intended.

"It was a case where some union 'trim' had been used in a building. The union demanded that it be torn out. If this be not done, that is fine be paid. The firm thought it paid to pay the fine. Part of the union material used in the construction of buildings shall be manufactured by union labor within the City of New York. It is a rule which vitally affects the building industry and one which many walking delegates and it should be established at once for all whether it is legal for a union to make a demand of that nature."

In two of the three cases against Parks there was an examination yesterday before Justice Mayer of the Court of Special Sessions, sitting as a committing magistrate, and in each case the complaining witness was examined by Assistant District Attorney Rand for the prosecution. Magistrate Brann, who represents Parks, reserved his cross-examination until a later date.

One of the witnesses, Herman Lobel of the Lobel Andrews Company, testified in substance to an affidavit, in which he swears that he paid Parks $400 to have a strike called off on a job he was doing on the Republican Club and on the Woman's Hotel last January, and 48 weeks future trouble.

The other witness, Louis Brandt of the firm of L. & J. Brandt, said that about ten months ago a walking delegate by the name of McCarthy handed out his men on the new St. Paul's Hotel. McCarthy had told him that the strike could be settled by "seeing" Parks. Brandt testified that when he went to see Parks the latter asked for $1,000 and said that if he paid that amount he could employ any kind of labor he wanted and need not worry about paying waiting money to the men. It was finally agreed that the strike should be called off for $600. Witness said he paid the money and that the strike was called off.

When I came to pay Parks the money," testified Mr. Brandt, "he said to me, 'You were down to Jerome. I don't give a damn for Jerome. He is nothing but a cigarette fiend, and I have three lawyers smarter than he is. You put the money on that table, and you can mark the bills if you wish to.'"

Why did you pay the money?" asked Mr. Rand.

"I felt that I had to or go out of business. I realized that I was being held up, but I felt that Parks had me by the throat and that I would have to 'come up' if I wanted to avoid trouble."

Mr. Brann vigorously objected to this piece of testimony, but Justice Mayer allowed it to stand. An adjournment was then taken to July 6.

IN THE SHOPS.

Red, white, and blue are the predominating colors in the shops this week, and there are more things than ever in the way of pretty favors, decorations, and bonbon boxes. Boxes with little cannons on them, each only 15 cents, and one pretty box easy in one of the shops is rather small diamond shaped, and with the paper outside decorated with flags, while on the top of the box is tied what looks like a firecracker.

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A small bunch of candy firecrackers, with the strings braided together, the paper outsides red and green, and in some bunches a yellow one, cost 5 cents each. Usually there are ten in the small bunch. Other small bunches are tied together with red, white, and blue ribbons.

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A box of confectionery fireworks contains a bunch of firecrackers and a number of torpedoes, also in bright papers. This costs 10 cents.

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Small silk flags on pins cost 4c, 5c, or 60 cents a dozen according to size. The smallest are about 1½ inches long.

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One can get a very pretty silk flag on a wooden stick, with gilded pointed tops for 5 cents, and flags on the same kind of an ornamental stick, and twice as large will cost 10 cents.

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Tiny paper flags on pins cost much less than any of the others.

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For patriotic decorations there are 36-cut paper balls of different sizes and ranging in price according to size, 15, 25, 40, 20 cents.

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There are three-yard strips of cut paper which sell at different prices. These are in the patriotic colors combined or in plain colors, so that different combinations can be produced. They the sold folded together in little flat packages, which, except for those which have flags in the decorations, give no idea of what they are. The flags are of paper, set at intervals of a foot or so on the fancy cut paper strips when they are stretched out. The different strips cost 5, 10, and 15 cents a three-yard piece. One style of decoration which is the piece of the small flags in red, white, and blue and the words "E Pluribus Unum," costs 40 cents a strip.

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There are all kinds of paper fans that can be used for fancy dress affairs or for decorations. Most of these fans are of the old-time style, with two handles shutting down over the fan like a pair of nut-cracker handles, and then opening out, the two handles spreading out the fan, which is round. Many of them are fluffy affairs in patriotic colors. One fan of the regular open-and-shut style has the fan part in the form of maple leaves, colored.

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For ices there are a variety of fancy paper cups, flags, and shields in red, white, and blue, the cup setting down in the center.

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Long strings of the stick coral in a necklace which would more than reach to the waist of a child for 10 cents! Isn't that a bargain? This stick coral is always in the deep red, and the fancy for coral is in the delicate shades.

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Little shaves dressings bags for dolls, with real leather straps and fastenings, for only 25 cents. They must be nearly a foot in length.

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A bargain is a long string of moderately small, rather shiny, blue beads for 4 cents. They would delight a child, for they are really pretty.

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Here is something the Summer girl can wear with her pongee gowns or with any gown when she wears one of her mackinaw coats. They are low shoes of tan, just the color of pongee, and they are given that name.

Mrs. Charles A. Dana Dead.

Mrs. Eunice Macdaniel Dana, widow of Charles A. Dana, for years the editor of The Sun, died yesterday at her home, 6 East Ninth Street. Mrs. Dana was seventy-nine years old and was born in London County, Va.

Mrs. Dana's death was due partly to a fall which she sustained on March 31 while visiting Mrs. John Mackay at 2 West Twenty-first Street, she fell down stairs, but was reported as not seriously hurt. Mrs. Dana at once was taken to her home, where her family physician, Dr. Robert Abbe, attended her. On Tuesday it was said that Mrs. Dana was dying, and therefore the notice of her death last night was unexpected.

Mrs. Dana was married in 1848 at Brook Farm, Massachusetts. Four children were born her, they being Mrs. Walter M. Dimmick, Mrs. Wilmer C. Ransom, Paul Dana, and Mrs. John W. Brannan.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Samuel Walley Creech.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 1.—Samuel Walley Creech, one of the best-known lawyers in Boston, died this morning very suddenly. Mr. Creech was born in Boston, New ?, 1850. His father, Samuel W., Jr., and grandfather, Richard Creech, were both natives of Boston, the family originally coming here from England. His maternal grandmother, Susanna (Adams) Creech, was a cousin of President John Quincy Adams.

Mr. Creech was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 12, 1875, and to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1878. During a career of thirty-seven years at the Boston bar he achieved an honorable reputation.

In politics Mr. Creech was a consistent Republican. He held offices in the Boston City Government and was a member of several clubs and societies.

Lord Colville of Culross Dead.

LONDON, July 1.—Lord Colville of Culross, Lord Chamberlain to Queen Alexandra and President of the Honorable Artillery Company, died in London this evening. He was partly paralyzed some weeks ago.

Charles John Colville, Knight of the Order of the Thistle and Privy Councilor, was born May 18, 1818, the son of Gen. Sir Charles Colville. He was educated at Harrow. From 1851 to 1852 he was private secretary for Scotland to the Viceroy, Lord Lovat, and was Chairman of the Great Northern Railway Company from 1895 to 1896. He was for some time Captain in the Eleventh Hussars.

He came of a family long prominent in Scotland, the baronetcy dating from 1604. He was the eleventh Baron Culross, succeeding his grandfather, and was created a Viscount last year.

He held many honorary positions in the Royal household, having been Chamberlain to the Prince of Wales from 1876 until the latter's succession.

Lord Culross married the Hon. Cecile Catherine Mary Carrington, daughter of the second Lord Carrington, in 1876. He was a member of the Carlton, Marlborough, and Royal Yacht Clubs.

Obituary Notes.

Hiram A. Huestis, a lawyer, is dead at his home in Canajoharie, aged fifty-eight years. He was a native of Boston and a graduate of Columbia and Heidelberg. For three years he was District Attorney of Montgomery County.

Stephen M. Gaspar of the firm of Gaspar & Parsons, opticians, at Forty-second Street and Columbus Avenue, New York, died suddenly early yesterday morning at his country house

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
AT 2.30 SHANNON'S 2ND REGT. BAND
FREE CONCERTS DAILY (Except Sundays)
TO-NIGHT AT 8 PAIN'S POMPEII and GRAND FIREWORKS.
GEORGE ADE'S WITTY MUSICAL SATIRE.
AT 9 THE SULTAN OF SULU
Music by ALFRED G. WATHALL.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
Next Sunday Afternoon and Evening RICE'S SUNDAY POPS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF TO-NIGHT
JAPAN BY NIGHT,
THE NEW JAPANESE COMIC OPERA.
OTOYO
AND BOSTON'S LADIES' ORCHESTRA.
JAPANESE SHOPS. ADM., 50c
Tea House and Restaurant. ROX SEATS, $1.00. BOX SEATS, $1.50.

Rev. G. Campbell Morgan
will preach in
CARNEGIE HALL
EVERY SUNDAY EVENING
DURING JULY
AT 8 O'CLOCK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
ONE COUNTRY! ONE FLAG! ONE WIFE!
HENRY W. SAVAGE PRESENTS
ONE REAL MUSICAL COMEDY,
16th Week—5th Month.
PRINCE of PILSEN

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
"THE COOLEST PLACE IN NEW YORK."
DUSS and His Orchestra | Every Eve. 8:30. Soloist, Miss Charlotte Walker-Easeley.
The Dazzlingly Beautiful "VENICE in NEW YORK"
Sat. Independence Day, "Patriotic" Programme
"Island" & Rest'd | GEN. ADM. 50c. | Knabe Piano Used.
Table d'hote Dinner, $1.00 | ADM. 50c.

MAJESTIC GRAND CIRCLE. Every Eve. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
24th WEEK 100TH PERFORMANCE IN NEW YORK.
WIZARD OF OZ
Wed. Mat., $1.50. Sat. Mat., $1.00.
with Montgomery & Stone. Ev. & Sat. Mat. $1.50.

CASINO THE RUNAWAYS
Mat. Sat., 2:15. To-night at 8:15.
AND MISS FAY TEMPLETON.

PROCTOR'S DOMEY & VAUD. SHOWS. Mc. 23d. Every Act A Eve. Hit. To-Nite, 23d Big Specialties. 125th Mat. Daily.
23d St. Vaudeville. Eve. Cont. Vaudeville.
58th Dolly & Betsy. 125th St. Probation.
St. E'g Vaud'ville. St. Big Vaudeville.

CRYSTAL GARDENS ROOF NEW YORK.
Matinee To-Day. Last Time To-Night.
HIT OF THE TOWN! Every Eve. at 8:30.
COME EARLY. AVOID THE RUSH!
"DARLING OF THE GALLERY GODS."
The Dress Parade and Vaudeville.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN
For Grand Republic. High Class Vaudeville.
W. 126th St., E. R. M.: W. 22d, 9:30; Sat. Ltd., 9.
Every evening except Friday. Fare 5cc

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY.
NEW HENRY BURLESQUERS.
TOM JENKINS and THE CUBAN WONDER will meet all comers.
14TH ST.

LUNA PARK 20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA
All the Thompson & Dundy Shows.

Manhattan B'way & 43d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. To-Day at 2:00.
THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 42 St., B'y & 7th Av.
VAUDEVILLE. Extravaganza and Ballet.

NICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Lederer's comedy hit.
Blanche Ring in The Blonde in Black

TERRACE GARDEN. 58th & 59th Sts., Near Lex. Av.
TO-NIGHT. "THE MERRY WAR."

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. | BEST SHOW IN TOWN. GREAT ACTS. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

BOSTOCK'S CONEY'S BEST.

H&S Hastig & Seaton's. 125th. Mat. Avery & Hart & Gel. The All-sons, Chas. E. Ward, others last.

ST. NICHOLAS SUMMER GARDEN. 66th St. & Col. Av. | Royal Venetian Band. AND GREAT Vaudeville

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.
RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
June 15 to July 7, 2:30 P.M. Rain or Shine.
13th Da Suburban Renewal Epsteirin&S
Leave Manhattan Transfer Station, 34th St., E. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40 (1:00 Parker Car Train), 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10. Take ferry foot West 34th St., N. Y., 11 A. M., and thereafter every 20 minutes, connecting at Bay 50th Street with Brooklyn Heights Trolley Street to track. Fare 10 cents. Ample accommodations returning by this route, 35 minutes by trolley. Brooklyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge (B. T. stop). Brighton Line via Kings County Elevated to Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road, every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Ave. car to Coney. Take Transfer.
Grand Stand, $2.00. Field Stand, 75c.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 1.—Incorporated to-day:

South Kent Granite Company, Albany; to quarry marble and granite, and deal in building materials; capital, $100,000. Directors—Edward L. Hallett, John J. Mallett and Richard C. Dodge, Albany.

Aetna Fancy Packing Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Ernest Osha, O. L. Schwenke and Charles Franke, New York.

Cassel Valley Agricultural Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Alex. E. Sloan, Morristown; Henry C. Firmes, Robert S. Rodman, Bay Company, to purchase and operate mineral lands. Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—William A. Lewis, John A. Hilton, Robert Hilton.

Cigarmakers' Board Manufacturing Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—John W. Avery, C. C. Brown, Alfred C. Sharp.

Southern Cement Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Alex. E. Sloan, Morristown; V. M. Turner.

Moulton Steering Engine Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Granville Whittlesey, Benjamin Taylor, Richard F. Tully.

The Holland-American Importing Company, Paterson. Incorporators—Jacob Baker, James M. Lenaugh, Jacob Van Der Clock.

The Adams Company, Morristown; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Irving B. Gallaman, Lloyd P. Tredway, Adrian J. D. Hommell.

The Pine Company, to deal in wines, Camden; capital, $15,000. Incorporators—Joseph H. Prather, Isaac Guthman, John G. Rorty.

The India Rubber Company, Jersey City; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Kenneth K. McLaren, Joseph M. Mitchell, Louis S. Dalley, E. O. Coughlan, Warren N. Akers, Beverley D. Lewis, Oscar M. Coolidge.

The Columbia Manufacturing Company, Trenton; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Truax Hill, Thomas Trapp, Patrick H. Morhan.

The Rogers Locomotive Works, Paterson; capital increased from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 1.—The Bowers Slice Company of Brooklyn was chartered at Dover to-day, to make and deal in shoes; capital, $25,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Ramsay D. Potts, Inspector General, is relieved from duty in the Philippines and will proceed to San Francisco and report for duty as Inspector General of that department.

Second Lieut. Firshugh B. Aldrich, recently appointed, is assigned to the Seventh Infantry, Company L.

First Lieut. Willard S. Trusy, Assistant Surgeon, is assigned to permanent duty at Fort Ethan Allen.

First Lieut. Albert E. Waldron, Corps of Engineers, is assigned to duty with Company C, Third Battalion, during the army and navy maneuvres to be held in Portland Harbor in August.

Lieut. Col. James Allen, Signal Corps, will proceed as soon after Aug. 1 as his services can be spared to San Francisco, Cal., to assume general charge of the installation of the Alaskan cable.

Capt. William E. Peirce, Ordnance Department, will make such trips to various points per month during July, August, September, October, and November between Seattle and Juneau, Skinner Mission Reservation, and Sitka, and Juneau and Fort Wrangell, in Alaska, on public business.

Major William D. Beach, Tenth Cavalry, is assigned to duty in charge of the military information division of the Adjutant General's office, relieving Lieut. Col. William A. Simpson.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander L. P. Van Doser is commissioned from Nov. 21, 1902.

Lieut. R. I. Curtis is commissioned from April 24.

Ensign C. S. Freeman is ordered to the Boston, July 24.

Naval Constructor R. Gray is detached from the Boston Navy Yard and has three months' sick leave.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Arrivals—Nashville at Key West; Chesapeake, Texas, Indiana, Hartford, Decatur, Dale, Farry, Bainbridge and Chauncey at New London; Lawrence at New York; Michigan at Erie.

Sailings—Kearsarge, Chicago, San Francisco, and Machias from Kiel for Portsmouth, England; Prairie and Panther from Hampton Roads for Washington; Yankton from Newport for Washington; Nanshan from Che-Foo for Cavite; Yankton from Port Royal for Portsmouth, N. H.

The collier Saturn was placed out of commission yesterday at the Norfolk Navy Yard. The Iris was placed out of commission yesterday at New York.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Bretman, S. & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; J. Bretman, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.
Runetta & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Rhoetta, carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Bloch, M., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. B. Ach, dry goods, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Wanamaker & Brown, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. O. Darnell, hosiery and underwear; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Worrell, S., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Mease & Hagan, Scranton, Penn.; J. S. Mease, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Bernheimer, ladies' suits; Hotel Imperial.
Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.
Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. J. Carroll, ladies' and infants' wear; Broadway and Bowling Green; Hoffman House.
Lehman A. & Co., New Orleans, La.; J. Lehman, linens and white goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
White, H. & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. L. Aldrich, cloaks and suits; 520 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.
McCarthy, D. & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. O'Hara, notions; Continental Hotel, Copenhagen; 849 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Hast & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hast, millinery; 231 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Hale Brothers & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; D. H. Young, linens; 344 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Buckley, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Hast & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hast, millinery; 231 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Hale Brothers & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; D. H. Young, linens; 344 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Buckley, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. T. Gaynor, manufacturers' representative; 26 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Wilson, W. G., Cincinnati, Ohio; F. O. Palmer, glassware; 1 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. V. Gay, ladies' and infants' wear; 3 Walker Street.
Dixon, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; D. H. Whitmer, cloaks and suits; 3 Walker Street.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. Steinway, cloaks and suits; 561 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Robinson, T. M., Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. A. Cunningham, furnishing goods; 31 Leonard Street; Hotel Savoy.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. G. Morse, Cleveland; James R. Oliver, Pittsburg; A. S. Adams, Pittsburg; L. Dilworth, Pittsburg.
HOLLAND—W. B. Towers, Washington; D. G. Kerr, Pittsburg; James H. Muir, Detroit; Sidney Hall, Baltimore.
BELVEDERE—Gen. C. Frahy, Honduras; Juan Frau, Valparaiso; Theodore D. Yofel, Nicaragua; Ed. Stinson, Salvador; M. Schonlau, Guatemala.
IMPERIAL—A. T. Reis, Toronto; D. Eccles, Ogden, Utah; H. Clay Calhoun, Chicago.
GRAND—Wilder S. Metcalf, Topeka; Capt. Charles A. Burke, United States Army.
MANHATTAN—C. F. May, Toronto; C. E. Oliver, Baltimore.
PLAZA—A. S. Denison, Chicago.
NETHERLAND—A. H. Roland, St. Louis; Col. C. B. Wright, Washington; William J. McKinnis, Cleveland.
MURRAY HILL—Nathaniel A. Brush, Baltimore; the Rev. Philip M. Prescott, Washington.
FIFTH AVENUE—R. T. Devlin, Sacramento; A. Oliver Dupree, London; Dugald Mackay, Pittsburg; F. A. Drury, Washington.
HOFFMAN—William Knabe, Baltimore; J. Sterling Morton, Arbor Lodge, Nebr.; Charles J. Wright, Atlanta.
ALBEMARLE—Col. Drury-Lowe, R. A., London; E. B. Babbitt, Washington.
NAVARRE—Capt. F. Fisher, United States Navy; T. E. Holland, Cincinnati.
EVERETT—W. M. Farrell, Detroit; Dr. Antonio Gonsalez, Havana; the Right Rev. D. J. Donahoe, Philadelphia.
MAJESTIC—F. M. Archer, Detroit; A. W. Edgecomb, St. Louis.
GREGORIAN—H. Lee Screws, St. Louis; Samuel W. Mead, Cleveland; Wilson Mead, Cleveland.

SLAVEHOLDERS SENTENCED.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 1.—In the United States Court yesterday George D. Cosby and Barrancas F. Cosby, farmers, of Talladega County, pleaded guilty to the charge of peonage, and were sentenced to serve one year and a day in the Atlanta Penitentiary.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Thursday, July 2.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Peabody vs. Hatch.
2—Harwell vs. Gilson.
3—Same vs. Same.
4—Hauptman vs. Hauptmann.
5—Bottjer vs. Gottlob.
6—Metzger vs. Peck.
7—Winick vs. Prest P. Co.
8—Dorsey vs. Kinnavan.
9—In re W. 214th St.
10—In re Cambreling Av.
11—In re W. 216th St.
12—In re E. 151st St.
13—Fetstrok vs. Vogel.
14—Equit. Life Assur. Society vs. Jones.
15—Rosenfrank vs. Kahn vs. Schwartz.
16—Kahn vs. Schwartz.
17—Mosher vs. Inter. St. Ry. Co.
18—Second Nat. Bank of Deniville vs. Schwartze.
19—Gatib vs. Grew, Co.
20—De Carmas vs. Du Curose.
21—Perry vs. Sherwood.
22—Perry vs. Forrester.
23—Cycle Mfg. Co. vs. Stacy vs. Steinberg.
24—Lathemaer vs. Lathemaer.
25—Harrell vs. Todd.
26—Alexander vs. Thomas.
27—Lafayette vs. F. C. Co.
28—Same vs. Same.
29—Same vs. Same.
30—Same vs. Same.
31—Same vs. Same.
32—Same vs. Same.
33—Same vs. Same.
34—Same vs. Same.
35—Same vs. Same.
36—Same vs. Same.
37—Same vs. Same.
38—Same vs. Same.
39—Same vs. Same.
40—Same vs. Same.

LED ALL IN SUMMER RESORT ADVERTISING

The number of agate lines of hotel and resort advertising printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES during June, 1903, exceeded any other New York morning newspaper.

1st	THE NEW YORK TIMES printed during June					67,500	agate lines	
2d	morning newspaper	"	"	"		67,030	"	"
3d	"	"	"	"		62,954	"	"
4th	"	"	"	"		62,278	"	"
5th	"	"	"	"		60,769	"	"
6th	"	"	"	"		10,970	"	"
7th	"	"	"	"		10,782	"	"

EXCURSIONS.

River and Mountains.

75c.—$1.00—MUSIC.

Spend a Cool, Comfortable, Delightful Fourth.

Daily Excursion.

DELIGHTFUL TRIP UP THE HUDSON TO WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND SUMMIT OF HISTORIC MT. BEACON.

All the Afternoon in the Mountains.

COOL—COMFORTABLE—DELIGHTFUL.

ROUND TRIP FROM NEW YORK, $1.00. Steamer leaves Pier 41, North River, foot of Spring St., at 9:00 A. M. Returning, leaves West Point at 5:00 P. M., Newburgh at 5:30 P. M., reaching New York at 7:30 P. M. The most delightful trip out of New York in the time to Mt. Beacon.

$1.00 For a full sixty miles up the Hudson to Fishkill Onthe Inclined Railway to Summit of the highest mountain in the Highlands, and reach New York on return trip in the evening. Grand scenery, beautiful mountain and river views. Refreshments on the steamer and at the Mountain Pavilion.

JULY FOURTH

A delightful five-day trip for the Holidays leaves New York Friday, July 3, for

THE ST. LAWRENCE, MONTREAL AND LAKES,

Visiting ALEXANDRIA BAY, running the famous RAPIDS BY DAYLIGHT, stopping Saturday evening and Sunday at the CHAMPLAIN, making Lunch at Lakes CHAMPLAIN and GEORGE, with a visit to SARATOGA.

All Expenses $30

OTHER TRIPS.

NIAGARA FALLS, Three days $15.50

THOUSAND ISLANDS, Three days $17.50

BERMUDA.

Twice each week this morning OCEAN REQUEST, 760 miles out into the Atlantic and back. Rates, Meals, and All Expenses included. Two days' visiting Bermuda. ..... $44.50.

Next Sailing, July 19.

Steamships and Tickets from

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

NIAGARA FALLS and Return $9.00 JULY 3rd Return to JULY 5th

EXCURSION FARES TO TORONTO

MAUCH CHUNK GLEN ONOKO and the SWITCHBACK $1.50

INDEPENDENCE DAY, JULY 4th

Special train leaves New York 301 St., 4.15 P. M.; Cort'd and Dec. Sts., 4.30 P. M.; Brooklyn Junction, 4.45 P. M.; Hoboken, Christopher Street, 5.05 P. M. Tickets for Switchback, 50c. Tickets at Ferry stations and 201, 271, 367, 943, 1185 Broadway, 1238 Ave. B, 1 Union Sq. W., 1216 St., 125 Columbus Ave., 102 E. 125th St., 2 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Free Excursion Map, additional.

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
50c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—50c.
HIGHLAND BEACH, PLEASURE BAY.
Ocean Grove and all Shore Resorts.

LV. W. 129TH ST., 8:05, 11 A. M., 2:40 P. M.
LV. BATTERY, 8:20, 11:00 A. M., 3:10 P. M.
LV. LONG BRANCH, 7:10 A. M., 3:00 and 5 P. M.

!! JULY 4th EXCURSIONS !!

LV. ST. W. 129TH ST., 8:16 A. M.
LV. FT. W. 125TH ST., 8:55, 9:20, 9:45, 10:45 A. M.
LV. BATTERY, 9:30, 9:45, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.
LV. LONG BRANCH, 4:15, 4:45, and 4:55 P. M.

Sunday, July 5th, same as July 4th.

Excursions and Tickets from

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

CONEY ISLAND

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, Half hour later. North River.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ACKER, MERRALL AND CONDIT'S LIQUORS and CIGARS served under company management.

MAUCH CHUNK

SWITCHBACK & GLEN ONOKO

EXCURSION—JULY 4th

Via New Jersey Central.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS.

Adults, $1.50. Children, 75c.

SWITCHBACK TICKETS, 50c. ADDITIONAL. Special trains from Liberty Street station, 8:30 A. M. South Ferry, 8:55 A. M.

UP THE SOUND

EXCURSION JULY 4TH

GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.

The elegant steamer "ORIENT" leaves Pier 18, E. R., near foot Wall St., 8:30; foot 23d St., E. R., 9:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Glenwood, 5:45 P. M. Excursion tickets 50 cents.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

"THE WAY TO THE SEA."

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., 9:00, week days 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 P. M. Additional trains Saturday 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 9:30 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE IDEAL ROUTE TO

CALIFORNIA

Southern Pacific

Sunset Limited & Pacific Coast Express

DAILY, via Washington & New Orleans.

Also Elegant Passenger Steamers New York to New Orleans.

349 Broadway, 1 Battery Pl. } New York.

A SUMMER PARADISE will help you to decide where to spend your vacation. Send four cents in stamps. J. W. BURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y.

NEW YORK.

Thousand Islands.

FRONTENAC HOTEL,

Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River, N. Y.

Eight hours from New York City via New York Central R. R. Open end June. Cool breezes only twenty miles from Lake Ontario. Fine fishing, boating, bathing, tasteful amusements, tennis, golf links; no mosquitos. Excellent orchestra. The hotel is justly entitled to the front rank as palatial summer hotels for comfort, completeness and modern appointments. NOW OPEN.

C. G. CRUSSELL, Manager.
Also Manager of Bon Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

THE COLUMBIAN,

1,000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N. Y. The best located and most attractive hotel among the Thousand Islands. Thoroughly up to date in all respects. Orchestra, boating, fishing, etc. Opens June 15. L. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.

The Hydro-Radon of America. Most White Sulphur Springs in the World. Strongest in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitos. Sanitary and booking apply Lyric Broadway, N. Y.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

White Sulphur Springs and Baths.

Pavilion Hotel and Cottages.

Awarded 4 Diploma and Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

Hotel and Baths Now Open.

Send for pamphlet. John H. Gardner & Son.

Ulster County.

Windsor Lake House

In the Shawangunk Mt'ns, Accommodates 300. Elevation 1,200 ft. Grand Scenery. Healthiest Location.

All Amusements. No malarial mosquitoes. Coolest and best-equipped house in the mountains. Personal inspection solicited. Illustrated booklet. PAUL NICHOLS, Greenfield, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Saxmere, Woodland, Ulster County, N. Y.—A quiet, quiet retreat; modern house; booklet on application.

EDWARD E. GILLEN.

Tent accommodation can be offered.

EXCURSIONS.

"The New York World's Fair."

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. Exhibition extraordinary; a band of Genuine Hindoo Jugglers. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage; rare plants, Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium. ALL FREE. Delightful call on Glen Island Steamboat Co's dock at foot of Columbus Circle, 59th St., N. Y., and Glen Island Dock, foot of Pelham Ave., Pelham Bay Park. Take Pelham Bay Park cars to Pelham Ave. Take Pelham Ave. cars to Glen Island Dock. Direct connection with Boston Post Road cars

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks reactionary.

Money easy, 2@2½ per cent.

It is hard to say just what queered the boomlet which indicated to some optimists that the "market had turned." London sold rather freely, and there was some local profit taking, but on the other hand there was no marked pressure to sell, and certainly no rush to buy. In other words, there was practically no market, which was a shabby reception to give the famous bear who emerged from retirement with a bullish bellow. The volume of business was half Tuesday's, and less than Wednesday week. There was some excuse for buying if anybody had been in such temper. The money market was easier, both actually and prospectively. There were several excellent reports of earnings, especially Union Pacific's, and many which showed at worst that the roads were holding their own against increased operating expenses. There were no bad crop facts, although there was some discouraging crop gossip. For instance, it was remarked that the corn crop could not mature before Sept. 15, when it might be frosted. To be sure, it also might not be frosted, but the point is that so far as the situation turns upon the crops—and they are a prime factor—there can be no certainty until the approach of Winter. In other words, if there can be no boom before the crops are made, so also there should be no break until it is certain that the crops have failed. There may be professional advances and reactions like this week's, but barring accidents there is the prospect of a quiet Summer.

Prices yesterday scarcely bear discussion. Most changes were fractional, and declines were more numerous. Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Delaware and Hudson were exceptionally strong, and Colorado Fuel was exceptionally weak. Insiders know why Brooklyn Rapid Transit was strong, and outsiders may readily enough concede that it must thrive with the transpontine borough, but there are dividend payers who report their condition which can be bought at the price of this blind pool with a microscopic surplus. Colorado Fuel still shrinks under prospect of financing by the new administration, and Hocking Valley's decline reflected no very favorable view of the announcement about its new joint control. There was nothing about any of these prices which would withstand such cheerful sentiment as the week opened with, and promises to close without.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf	1	Manhattan	½
Amalgamated Copper	½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Phila. & Read.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	½
Chi. G. W. pf. B.	½	Mo. Pacific	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	2	N. Y. Central	½
Del. & Hudson	1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	4
Del., L. & W.	1	North American	½
Int. Power	½	Pacific Coast	1½
Iowa Cent.	½	Reading 1st pf	½
Lake Erie & W.	1	Rubber	½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	½	Kan. & Mich.	1½
Am. Smelting	½	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Steel Foundries	½	Missouri Central	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Chi. & Alton	½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Pressed Steel Car	½
Col. Fuel & I.	2½	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Consol. Gas	½	Southern Railway	½
Hocking Valley	2½	Wabash pf.	½
Hock. Valley pf.	1½	Westinghouse	2½
Int. Pump pf.	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Adams Express 4s	1	Col. Fuel & I. conv. 4s	1
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

C., B. & Q. joint 4s	1	Chi. & W. Ind. gen. 5s	1
Penn. 3½s	½	L. S. & M. S. 3½s	2½
C., R. I. & P. Ry. 4s	1	L. & N. cv. 6s	½
A. & M. 4s	1	St. L. S. W. con. 4s	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 1	340,770
To date this year	82,548,005
Corresponding date last year	68,116,408

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 1	$2,850,000
To date this year	$344,205,850
Corresponding date last year	$492,597,400

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE

American Locomotive Co. preferred stock.
American Woolen Co. preferred stock.
Bowling Green Trust Co.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
Distilling Co. of America preferred stock.
Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Co. preferred stock.
Missouri Pacific Railway.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Sugar Refining Co. common and preferred.
Boston and Lowell Railroad.
Continental Tobacco Co. 2d on preferred.
National Sugar Refining Co. on preferred.
Riverside Bank.
Sao Paulo (Brazil) Tramway Light and Power Co.
Standard Distilling and Distributing Co. preferred.
Toronto Railway.

SPECIAL MEETING.

J. W. Cody Contracting Company.

FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

Profit taking as skilfully concealed as it is ever possible to conceal such things was the order of the day in the stock market yesterday. Quite unexpectedly and much to their disappointment, the would-be profit takers found a very limited market on which to sell, the public response to this week's early advance having been insignificant. Hence it was that on several occasions where it was seen that the market would not take the offerings except at too great concessions, selling orders that had been put in were withdrawn. For the most part the market was purely a professional affair, with the so-called Waldorf crowd most active on the bull side and the Westerners the most conspicuous as open sellers—this despite the more favorable crop news. Keene brokers seemed to be doing little in the market nor was Mr. Keene down to his office during the market session.

While there is no way of verifying the report, it is said that the run has gone out from certain banking interests that the market must be let alone, speculatively, for the moment in order that the investment absorption and digestion of securities may go on uninterruptedly, it being recognized that a sharp rise might carry prices beyond a level that would be attractive to bargain hunters, in addition it is declared—with how much authority is not certain—that for some reason the Standard Oil interests continued opposed to any advance in the market. In this connection the heavy sale of copper and St. Paul was considered significant.

NO SPECULATIVE PUBLIC.

The complaint among brokers and commission men generally is that there seems to be little or no speculative interest in the market, the speculative public being evidently inclined to steer clear of the market for the time being—either because they have no money or because of past and none too pleasant experiences. Investment buying, however, was again reported on a moderate scale, but it is not this kind of buying that makes a bull market or that lends encouragement to professional operations for a rise, or that pays good "tat" commissions. Hence the lament in brokers' offices in respect to the public lethargy.

LONDON A SELLER.

The London market and the action of the London operators were alike a disappointment yesterday. Before the opening here London sent over prices generally lower, an advance being reported only here and there. Following this, there was selling for London account to the total of probably 40,000 shares, though there is reason to believe that some of this selling was on orders originally cabled from here.

The latest London cables were to the effect that London had rather modified its opinion of this market and now looks for only a trading market for the next few weeks.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

A bob-tail pool, which has been operating in Brooklyn Rapid Transit for some months and is understood to be "hung up" with the stock at higher prices, was responsible for the advance in that issue yesterday. The bull argument was that with the warm weather, travel on the road ought to increase. Inasmuch as it is understood that the forthcoming annual report will show something less than 1 per cent. on the stock, interests in the Street who refused to enthuse over yesterday's rise ironically remarked that the pity was that the warm weather did not stay the year round.

No public following was induced by the rise yesterday.

HOCKING VALLEY'S DECLINE.

One of the disturbing developments of the day was a sharp break of 5 points in Hocking Valley common stock in the morning session. There seemed at one time to be absolutely no support to the issue, but later buying orders were put in, rallying the price, so that one-half of the early loss was recovered.

Two reasons are offered for the selling; one that the minority shareholders are not to be taken care of—that is to say, are not to receive the terms given to the majority holding controlling interests; the other that, despite recent talk to the contrary, the 6 per cent. dividend guaranteed to the common stockholders will not become operative and effective until two or three years hence.

Naturally all this is more or less guesswork, and will be until official announcement of the terms is made. But that there is some substance for one or other of the reports is generally believed.

COLORADO FUEL'S DROP.

Colorado Fuel yesterday gave the Street another pyrotechnical exhibition, just as it so often does whether with or without provocation and whether expected or otherwise. Yesterday on selling principally by George P. Butler & Brother, recognized Gould brokers, the stock dropped precipitately from 64¾ to 61¾, later recovered a point from the low, then reacted fractionally, and finally closed for a net loss of 2¾ points.

The only reason offered to explain the selling was that a big loan made up almost wholly of Colorado Fuel had been called during the day, and that it was this forced selling, together with the selling by the Butlers (probably designed to facilitate cheap purchases later) that caused the break.

The stock is now so closely held that it is not a difficult matter to mark it up smartly or depress it sharply whenever the disposition to do so may develop.

FAILURES FOR SIX MONTHS.

R. G. Dun & Co. report 5,628 commercial failures during the first half of 1903 for $90,707,300 in amount of liabilities, compared with 6,105 bankruptcies in the corresponding months last year, when the defaulted indebtedness amounted to $80,874,856. While the decrease in number was about 9 per cent., the sum involved increased a similar percentage. This is due to several large failures.

Separating the half-yearly record into the three chief divisions, it is found that there occurred 1,280 defaults in manufacturing, with a total loss of $36,138,144, as compared with 1,418 last year for $24,940,020. Traders suspended to the number of 4,038, against 4,410 a year ago, and liabilities were $50,544,443, against $39,145,022. The third commercial subdivision contains brokers, transporters other than railways, and similar concerns that cannot properly be included in either of the two principal classes. Of these firms 310 failed, with debts aggregating $10,117,673, as compared with 303 in 1902, with liabilities of $9,249,420. Banks and other fiduciary institutions suspended with defaulted indebtedness of $6,495,716, a most gratifying return when compared with similar liabilities of $16,797,705 the year, or $15,839,830 in 1901. There was an increase of 10 in number over the banking defaults last year.

FAILURES HALF YEAR.

	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
1903	5,628	$38,957,751	$90,979,300
1902	6,169	31,048,800	80,274,956
1901	5,739	37,175,000	85,839,000
1900	5,245	45,456,550	74,747,455
1899	4,853	21,816,404	42,062,933
1898	6,719	42,008,289	77,444,630
1897	6,621	40,570,354	91,662,787
1896	6,857	44,895,083	96,252,941
1895	6,657	37,202,715	86,839,944
1894	7,081	70,427,567	101,078,158

Continuing the subject Dun's says:

Examination of the failure returns by States discloses a somewhat puzzling situation in New England, where liabilities increased, although the number of defaults less. Almost every State shared the decrease, but the change was most striking in Massachusetts. Numerically there was little alteration in the Middle States, the liabilities increased in New York and decreased and doubled in New Jersey, but Pennsylvania made a much more satisfactory return.

At the South and Southwest an improvement is found, although liabilities were much larger in Maryland. Other commercial declines in Georgia restored the equilibrium, while South Carolina and Kentucky also reported smaller liabilities by $200,000 or more. Insolvency returns for fourteen Western States are remarkably favorable in comparison with last year, considering the great floods, but this is mainly due to the exceptionally heavy losses a year ago owing to crop failures. Making comparison with the returns of two years ago, it appears that liabilities increased $160,000 in Arkansas, $900,000 in Missouri, and nearly a million dollars in Texas, while an increase of 20 per cent. in number of failures is found for the three States.

An increase of over $6,000,000 liabilities is recorded for the Central States, due chiefly to a few very large manufacturing defaults in Ohio, and for several prominent trading and brokerage losses in Illinois. As to number, there was a decrease of over 100 in the latter State. Michigan reported double the number, but only $400,000 more liabilities than in the last year. Little change appears at the West as to number, while liabilities diminished over $1,000,000. This was mainly due, however, to abnormally large losses a year ago in Colorado. The only other noteworthy change in this section was the increase in number at Kansas with no corresponding expansion of liabilities. On the Pacific Slope the failure statistics were remarkably uniform with last year's, Utah decreasing about as much as California increased.

UNITED BOX BOARD STATEMENT.

Lawrence & Hughes, counsel for the United Box Board and Paper Company, issued a statement yesterday regarding the suit brought against the company by the Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper Company, in which they declare that there is no foundation for the suit and that it was not brought in good faith. The plaintiff asked for a receivership and for the cancellation of the deeds of conveyance by which the plaintiff company was sold to the Box Board Company.

The statement says in part:

All books and accounts were examined by public accountants of high standing. Preferred and common stocks were issued to the manufacturers for the actual value of their properties as reported by the appraisers and accountants.

To aid in consummating the plan Dean & Shibley, bankers, underwrote and agreed conditionally to take from the manufacturers preferred stock to the amount of about $3,000,000. Times became unfavorable for the sale of the stock, however, and the bankers turned back their underwriting contracts to the vendors and relinquished their commission.

The vendors then decided to carry through the consummation of having the new company assume the underwriting contracts, and purchase, for retirement, under its charter, the amount of stock which they covered; this was done, and the company's stock reduced by that amount.

The Oswego Falls Company had the same information as every other concern, and acquiesced in every step taken. Its stockholders received their regular dividends, paid by the United Box Board and Paper Company, and had there not been a temporary suspension of dividends they never would have expressed dissatisfaction.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

The event of the week has been the strike of the union coal miners in Alabama, the negotiations between the men and the operators, among whom are the leading furnace companies, having failed. The differences are not very serious, but there is the chance that production may be seriously curtailed. The stock of raw material and of pig iron is not large, so that a curtailment would be quickly felt, particularly since consumers, too, have been selling close to the wind.

It is just possible that the strike may precipitate the long-delayed buying movement, which naturally would turn first to the producers of other sections not involved.

The stock of pig iron on hand in Alabama was less than 50,000 tons on June 1, while the May product was 125,806 tons, so that only a brief stoppage would exhaust the available supply and bring the foundry iron market back to the experiences of last Winter, since the surplus tonnage during the last two months has really not been large.

As yet it is too early to judge of the effect of a strike extending over more than a few weeks. If extensive banking should result, the weakness which has characterized the markets lately might rapidly disappear and strengthened the situation for the balance of the year. The reports from all the markets, as they deal with the conditions during the past week, must therefore be read with due consideration of the latest events.

The sales for 25,000 tons of Indian foundry pig iron for a Western harvester interest has not been placed. In spite of the fact that 90 per cent. of the duty of $4 per ton is refunded in exportation of the finished machines, the figures offered by domestic producers were more favorable. This is an interesting fact as showing that even for export goods, let alone for home consumption, the foreign pig is out of the market.

An interesting situation has developed in the Western market for steel bars. The harvester interest will soon complete its own modern bar mill, which will not, however, cover all the requirements of the consolidation works. It will, however, take a considerable tonnage out of the market, which is even now suffering from an excessive productive capacity. The leading continuous mills put out an enormous tonnage of steel bars, as that only about 60 per cent. of the capacity is utilized. Therefore there is a sharp contest for the large season orders which the agricultural machinery works are offering, and concessions are being talked of.

In Pittsburg two leading mills have placed orders for steel rails for 1904 with the Colorado mill, the aggregate tonnage being 40,000 tons. Other large business is pending. It is intimated that the domestic mills do not propose to allow any rails to be shipped for next year, and they propose to meet foreign competition in Canada.

Some good orders have been placed for structural material, but the tonnage of bridge shops are not well off for work. The plate mills are only fairly well employed, but there is some large tonnage in sight for the balance of the year. The tin plate mills are exceedingly busy, and the tube works are under considerable pressure to make deliveries. The sheet trade is rather slow. Very heavy orders have come to the hoop mills for the season 1903-1904. Together with production and the outside mills have taken 40,000 tons.

Pittsburg reports a heavy tonnage of sheet and tin bars placed the past week for delivery through the remainder of the year.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business June 30 the total debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $925,011,627, which is a decrease for the month of $10,676,826.

The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest bearing debt	$914,641,410
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,305,080
Debt bearing no interest	908,650,415
Total	$1,320,402,912

This amount does not include $803,058,880 in certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury held for their redemption.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows:

Gold reserve	$150,000,000
Trust funds	595,668,289
General fund	104,766,201
National bank deposits	151,616,519
In Treasury of Philippine Islands to credit of United States disbursing officers	4,959,080
Total	$1,302,662,474

Against this total there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $978,304,-198, which leaves a cash balance on hand of $324,304,275.

To-day being the first of the fiscal year, the usual daily statement of the condition of the Treasury was not issued.

National bank notes received to-day for redemption $857,980.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway:

$3,000 Wabash Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. coupon bonds, due 1939, 114¾.

$4,000 Panama Railroad Company first mortgage sinking fund 4½ per cent. coupon bonds, due 1910, 109.

$100 Morris and Essex Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. coupon bond, due 1914, 128¾.

$5,000 Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad Company first mortgage extended 4 per cent. coupon bonds, due 1948, 4 of $1,000 each and 2 of $500 each, 100¼.

$2,000 St. Paul and Duluth Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. coupon bonds, due 1931, 125¾.

$1,000 Indiana, Decatur and Western Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. coupon bond, due 1933, 104½.

$1,000 Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company of Ohio 30-year 7 per cent. coupon bond, first series, payable in New York, due August, 1903, 100½.

$2,000 Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. coupon bonds, due 1927, 118½.

$3,000 St. Paul and Duluth Railroad second mortgage 5 per cent. coupon bonds, due 1917, 106¾.

$100 Keokuk and Des Moines Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due 1923, 107.

$4,000 Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. coupon bonds, due 1990, 90¾.

$4,000 Milwaukee Street Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. coupon bonds, due 1906, 103½.

$4,000 Erie Railway Company consolidated mortgage 7 per cent. coupon bonds, due 1920, 129¾.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

3,000 shares Cabezis Cattle Company, $10 each, $9 lot.

5 shares Southern Railway Company, preferred, assented, $100 each, 99¾.

150 shares Southern Railway Company, common, assented, $100 each, 35.

10 shares American Woolen Company, preferred, $100 each, 75 ex-dividend.

500 shares Bay State Gas Company, $50 each.

10 shares Federal Bank, $100 each, 225.

10 shares Varick Bank, $100 each, 225.

50 shares Peacock Copper Company, $5 each, $15 lot.

5 shares Mutual Alliance Trust Company, $100 each, 230.

10 shares Sprague National Bank of Brooklyn, $100 each, $100 lot.

$1,000 St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. gold bond, due July, 1933, interest January and July, 130¾.

1 share Trust Company of the Republic, $100 each, 42.

6 shares Metropolitan Trust Company, $100 each, 439¾.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

Under the authority from the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange the Committee on Stock List yesterday admitted to the list the following securities:

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad additional 5 per cent. bonds of 1918, bringing the total up to date to $15,485,000.

American Telegraph and Telephone Company $5,016,100 additional capital stock, making the total amount listed to date $100,700,100. The total amount of capital stock authorized to be listed under this and previous applications is $100,750,000.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 7 per cent. bonds of 1903 have been stricken from the list.

NEW ENGLAND COTTON YARN.

BOSTON, July 1.—The reorganization plan of the New England Cotton Yarn Company as devised by a special committee was announced in a circular mailed to the stockholders to-day. A new corporation to be organized under Massachusetts laws is contemplated, to acquire the property of the company, subject to all its indebtedness, which shall issue $2,000,000 of 6 per cent. preferred stock and $3,900,000 of common stock, making a total capitalization of $5,900,000 as against $5,000,000 of each now outstanding.

The present holders of preferred stock will be assessed $30 per share and will receive in the new company for every ten shares of present stock three shares of new preferred and seven shares of new common.

The present holders of common are to be assessed $10 per share and for every fifty shares of present common will receive five shares of new preferred and four shares of new common. Assessment payments are to be made within thirty days after formal request.

An underwriting syndicate has been formed to provide $2,000,000 cash necessary to take up the floating indebtedness and to make payments not made by the stockholders under the reorganization. Stockholders will have until July 14 to deposit their securities.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Statement that the exports of grain from Galveston in the fiscal year 1903 amounted to 20,580,080 bushels, the largest amount ever exported in a single year.

Five States Milk Producers' Association said to have made a five-year contract for the disposition of its total supply with the People's Milk Company, lately incorporated with $25,000,000 capital.

Philadelphia advices that for the six months ended June 30, the Baldwin Locomotive Works turned out 1,000 locomotives, an increase over the corresponding period of last year of 306 and the largest number ever turned out by this company.

Chicago Board of Trade to adjourn from the close on Thursday till Monday, making a holiday of Friday, July 3, as well as of Saturday, July 4.

According to Colorado Springs dispatches the Cripple Creek output for June was 58,750 tons or $1,994,497 gross value, making the output of the six months of a gross value of $11,525,017.

Philadelphia dispatches stating that the Reading Company has given out a contract for the construction of three wooden three-thousand-ton barges for its New England coal trade.

Indianapolis advices that the Indianapolis and Martinsville and the Indianapolis and Plainfield Interurban companies have arranged to build extensions through the field of the Vermilion Coal Company and enter the coal carrying business.

Statement from Joplin, Mo., that the value of the output of zinc and lead ores of the Joplin district for the first six months of 1903 increased $291,422 over the same period last year, while at the same time there was a decrease of 12,062 tons in zinc shipments and 1,076 tons of lead shipments.

Application made to the Stock Exchange by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company to have listed $820,000 additional first mortgage extension 5 per cent. bonds.

According to Boston dispatches a committee representing large holders of New England Cotton Yarn Company preferred and common stocks has presented a plan for the reorganization of the company.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of 40 shares of Bank of Commerce at 250.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 2@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for four to five months, and 5@5½ per cent. for six and seven months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $296,014,290; balances, $24,697,490; United States Sub-Treasury credit balances, $600,000.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2 5-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝@2¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.85¾ for sixty days and $4.88¼ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85@4.85⅛; demand, $4.87@7; cables, $4.87⅛. Commercial bills were $4.84¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.16¾ less 1-16 and 5.15¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95⅛; guilders, 40⅜ and 40 5-16.

Rate range on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-8c discount. Chicago—50@40c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 25c premium; telegraphic, 5c. St. Louis—50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable.

LONDON, July 2.—The Times in its financial article to-day states that the whole of the large sum due the Bank of England was repaid in the open market. The terms for fixtures was one point lower than on Tuesday. Discount quotations gave way considerably.

Good judges opine that the eagerness shown to secure bills is incompatible with the future steadiness of the market. There was no operation in gold reported to-day by the Bank. During the week ending last evening £82,000 was taken in on balance.

The tone of the Stock Exchange continued cheerful. Prices in investment securities again advanced.

An Argentine railway loan is soon to be issued. The amount of the loan will be between two and a half and three millions.

Many speculative descriptions showed a weakness. Consols rose 3-16, being quoted at 92¾ for cash and 92⅞ for account. Transvaal 6s rose an eighth, being held at 1½ premium.

Home rails were irregular, there being a slight advance on balance.

American rails were depressed this afternoon by the New York sales, which caused practically a general fall in the prices of this class of securities.

The mining market was very quiet. A considerable decline in De Beers Diamonds eventually produced a fall in the price of all of the leading South African stocks.

Bar silver closed firm, being quoted at 24¼ spot, 24 1-16 forward.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 1.—There was less demand for money in the market to-day and rates were easier. Discounts were weak.

Stocks on the Stock Exchange were mostly firm, but eased a trifle. Later the tone became cheerful, but business closed quiet and irregular. Consols hardened and home rails were fairly active.

Americans opened undecided, but the undertone was fairly firm. The Reading statement gave a stimulus to the dealings, which, however, were moderate. Prices eased later, on realizations and fears of the possibility of dearer money in New York, and closed weak.

Closing Prices: Consols for money, 92⅝; Consols for account, 92⅞; Anaconda, 6⅛; Atchison, 70¼; Atchison pf., 95¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 88¾; Canadian Pacific, 127⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 40; Chicago Great Western, 19½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 150½; Del. Lacka. and Western, 290; Denver and Rio Grande pf., 85½; Erie, 34¾; Erie first pf., 70; Erie second pf., 59; Illinois Central, 138; Louisville and Nashville, 115; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25⅜; New York Central, 132; Norfolk and Western, 54½; Norfolk and Western pf., 92½; Ontario and Western, 25½; Pennsylvania, 64¾; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 29⅝; Reading first pf., 43; Reading second pf., 35½; Southern Railway, 25⅞; Southern Railway pf., 90½; Southern Pacific, 52; Union Pacific, 84½; Union Pacific pf., 90½; United States Steel, 32⅝; United States Steel pf., 84; Wabash, 25½; Wabash pf., 46.

Bar silver steady 24¼d per ounce. Money 2@2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝@2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.40; Lisbon, 28.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 1.—Prices opened firm on the Bourse to-day, but weakened slightly, owing to profit taking. Trading closed quiet and inactive.

The private rate of discount was 2¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 85c for the account.

BERLIN, July 1.—Trading on the Boerse to-day opened dull, but prices were maintained. Later there was active buying of coal and iron shares.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40¾ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, (for settlement,) 5¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 5¼ per cent.

Trust Company of America Statement.

The statement of the Trust Company of America as to its condition June 30 shows total general deposits and deposits in trust amounting to $19,070,008. The company's capital stock surplus aggregates $5,000,000, and the undivided profits amount to $714,622, besides $78,000 reserved for the dividend payable to-day and on account of taxes for 1903. The company's resources include $2,218,969 in New York City bonds at cost, and $6,831,977 railroad bonds and stocks at cost, while the cash on hand and in banks amounts to $3,038,207.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The gains made on Tuesday in the outside market were maintained yesterday, and in some cases even increased, but the market was less broad, and barring a few issues, less active. The heavy transactions in Tennessee Copper served to bring up the total, but the activity of this issue was not characteristic of the market. The efforts made to advance Northern Securities met with further success, and the closing sale was practically the highest of the day, just about one point above the opening sale. Even if there is not at present much disposition to buy, there is even less disposition to sell, and so in a narrow market stocks are being slowly advanced, and apparently are in a stronger position than any they have occupied for some time past.

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Tennessee Copper for the first time in a long while occupied a place of prominence. Its activity and the advance which it showed were due to the orders which insiders placed in the market coincidentally with the announcement of the first dividend declared by the company. The amount to be distributed to the stockholders is a semi-annual payment of 2 per cent., which is equivalent to $1.25 a share as the par value of the stock is $25. In some quarters the beginning of dividends on Tennessee Copper was pointed out as indicating the view of the general copper situation taken by the Lewisohns, who are the practical owners of Tennessee Copper. The stock sold yesterday as high as 23, and closed only slightly below this figure, showing a net gain of about 2 points.

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Greene Consolidated Copper continued its upward movement, and before the close of the day sold as high as 26. With these two exceptions the copper stocks were entirely neglected.

***

Northern Securities sold up to 95¾ on transactions that amounted to less than 2,000 shares. Within the last three days the stock has moved up 4 points, and during this advance only a few thousand shares of the stock have been traded in, the transactions being much smaller than have frequently been recorded in the week on fluctuations of half a point. This shows how very little buying it takes to bring such stocks as this up from the low level to which they fell a few weeks ago.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Can pf.	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛
100	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,000	Am. Writing Paper pf.	15	14	14
700	Am. Zinc, Lead & Smelting	5-16	5-16	5-16
200	Casein of America	10	10	10
200	Central Foundry	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Con. Lake Superior	7½	7½	7½
100	Consol. Ice	4½	4½	4½
400	Fuel Oil Power	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
100	Gold Hill Copper	3	3	3
2,300	Greene Con. Copper	25	23½	25
100	International Salt	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100	Internat. Mer. Marine	*6¾	6	6
500	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	26	25½	26
100	Lake Shore & Mich. So.	125	125	125
150	Light, Fuel & Power	25½	25¼	25¼
4,300	Manhattan Transit	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Montreal-Lake Sewer & Cont. Co.	1¼	1 1-16	1 1-16
200	N. Y. Transportation	6	6	6
1,683	Northern Securities	95¼	94½	95
300	New Orleans Ry. pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾
20	Otis Elevator	25¼	25¼	25¼
6	Otis Elevator pf.	95½	95½	95½
100	Pittsburg Coal pf.	87¾	87¾	87¾
100	St. Louis Transit	23	23	23
200	Seaboard Air Line	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
2	Standard Oil	645	645	645
10,900	Tennessee Copper	23	23½	23½
400	Union Copper	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	United Copper	13½	13½	13½
50	U. S. Light & Heat	7¾	7¾	7¾

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$500	Denver Gas & Elec. scrip	94½	94½	94½
2,000	Hackensack Meadows Co. 1st 6s	70½	70½	70½
	Mtge. 6s, coupon	24½	24½	24½
2,000	Jersey City, Hob. & Pat. 4s	88	88	88
	Pat. 4s	14½	14½	14½
10,000	Wash'n Ry. & Elec. 4s	14½	14½	14½
	Less than 100 shares, small flat.			

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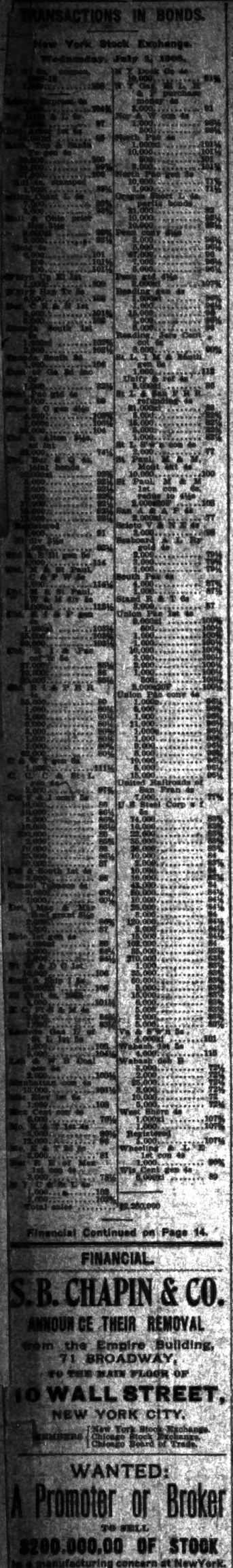
QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

	July 1. Bid.	July 1. Asked.	June 30. Bid.	June 30. Asked.
Industrial and Miscellaneous.				
American Banknote	15	20	15	20
American Can	5¾	6¾	5¾	6¾
American Chicle	115	116	116	119
American Chicle pf.	89	91	89	91
American De Forest				
American Diesel Engine	12	17	12	17
American Elevated	¾	1	¾	1
American Malt Co.	97⅛		97⅛	
American Spirits pf.		5		5
American Typefounders	8	12	8	12
American Typefounders pf.	90	95	90	95
American Writing Paper	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
American Writing Paper pf.	15¾	16	15¾	17
Am. Woolen pf.	74	75	74	75
Bankers' Deposit Guarantee	100		100	
Borden's Cond. Milk	115	118	115	118
Bos. C. Milk pf. ex div.	106	110	107½	109
British Columbia Copper	4¾		4¾	
Camden Land	4	5	4	5
Casein Co. of America	8½		8½	
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	60	80	60	80
Central Foundry	23¾	24	23¾	24
Central Fireworks	25½	27	25½	27
Central Fireworks pf.	65	67	65	67
Central Foundry	23¾	24	23¾	24
Central Foundry pf.	13	13½	13	13
Central Foundry 2d pf.	6	6½	6	6½
Compressed Air	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
Con. Refrigerating	3½	4	3½	4
Con. Rubber Tire		10		10
Con. Rubber Tire pf.				
Con. Rubber Tire 1st pf.		10		10
Detroit & Mackinac	25		25	
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	85		85	
Dominion Securities	22	27	22	27
Electric Boat	15	21	16	21
Electric Boat pf.	35	41	35	41
Electric Lead Reduction	1¼	2	1¼	2
Electric Lead Reduction pf.	3¾	4	3¾	4
Electric Vehicle	7		7	7½
Electric Vehicle pf.	15½	18	15½	18
Electro-Pneumatic	¾	1	¾	1
Empire Steel	12		12	13
Empire Steel pf.	40		40	
Erie Con. 4s	86	87	86	87
Gold Hill Copper	2 1-16	2 1-8	2 1-16	2 1-8
Guggenheim Exploration	102	104	102	104
Guggenheim Exploration	112	117	111	117
Hackensack Meadows	9	12¾	9	12¾
Hall Signal	80	97	80	97
Havana Tobacco	23	30	23	30
Hav

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

New York Stock Exchange.
Wednesday, July 1, 1903.



$5,260,000

Financial Continued on Page 14.

FINANCIAL.

S. B. CHAPIN & CO.
ANNOUNCE THEIR REMOVAL
from the Empire Building,
71 BROADWAY,
TO THE MAIN FLOOR OF
10 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
MEMBERS { New York Stock Exchange. Chicago Stock Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.

WANTED:
A Promoter or Broker
TO SELL
$200,000.00 OF STOCK
in a manufacturing concern at New York. The Company is carrying on business in four other cities at present, and desires to locate a plant at N. Y. Large profits are now being made in this line. First-class references and evidence of success in promoting industrial concerns required. Liberal cash commission to right man. Address R., 117 Times.

The Trust Co. of America
140 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $5,000,000.00
CHARLES P. FITCH.....President
WM. H. LEUPP, WM. BARBOUR,
Vice-Presidents.
A. J. CHATRY, H. E. MANNING,
Secretary. Asst. Secretary.
A. E. BARISTER, Treasurer.

Empire State Trust Co
Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000.
84 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Issues certificates of deposit bearing interest at special rates.
Wm. Nelson Pelouze, Pres. Duncan D. Parmly, V.-Pres.
H. R. Smith, Treasurer. C. S. Brand, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALE OF CLOTHING.—Depot Quartermaster's Office, St. Louis, Mo., June 24th, 1903. Will be sold at public auction at the U. S. Clothing Depot, 2d and Arsenal Streets, St. Louis, Mo., 10 o'clock A. M. July 9th, 1903, fifty thousand (50,000) pairs Summer Cloths and Trousers. Representative samples may be seen at either St. Louis, Mo., Philadelphia, Pa., or New York Depots. Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., reserves right to reject any or all bids. The goods must be removed from St. Louis Depot at the expense of the successful bidder and paid for on delivery in current funds of the U. S.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On the suburban car, between 2 and 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, a silver purse. Times medal; $2.00 reward if returned to 118 West 125th St., Room.

FINANCIAL.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Central National Bank
206 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
40 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

FISK & ROBINSON
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
35 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK. 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

POST & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Up-Town Office: 1286 Broadway.
Philadelphia, Baltimore.
317 South Fifth St. 12 South Street.
Washington Office,
1301 F St., N. W.

New Amsterdam Gas Co.
(New York City)
We offer $50,000 subject sale
1st Cons. Mtge. 5% Bonds of 1948
TO NET OVER 4½%
N. W. HALSEY & CO.,
BANKERS
49 Wall Street, New York City

Henry Clews, James R. Clews, John H. Clews, Members N. Y. Stock Ex. Member N. Y. Stock Ex. C. E. Hollenberg, Member N. Y. Stock Exch.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15 AND 17 BROAD ST.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Railroad and other High-Grade Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
363-365 Av., cor. 57th St.; 1,209 6th Av., cor. 48th St.; 1,427 Broadway, cor. 40th St.; 253 West 125th St., cor. Eighth Av.; 2 Thomas St., Mercantile Exchange; 1,005 Madison St., cor. Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

National Bank of Commerce Stock
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
37 BROADWAY.
Telephone 5445 Cortlandt.

E. CLARENCE JONES & CO.,
BANKERS.
Pine Street, Corner William. Philadelphia, 316 So. 4th St.
Members N. Y. & Phila. Stock Exchanges.
Investment Securities.

Albert H. Vernam & Co.,
32 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Transact a General Banking and Stock Exchange Business. We make a specialty of
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
Issue International, Mercantile, commercial and travelers' credits available in all parts of the world.

FINANCIAL.

National Railroad Co. of Mexico.

To Holders of Trust Certificates for Preferred and Common Stock of NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF MEXICO, issued under the Voting Trust Agreement dated the 15th day of March, 1902:

Notice is hereby given of the dissolution of the above-mentioned Voting Trust Agreement and that on the 27th day of July, 1903, the undersigned Voting Trustees will, in accordance with the terms of said agreement, in exchange for and upon the surrender of any stock trust certificates then outstanding, make delivery of certificates of stock of the NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF MEXICO.

All holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust are hereby required to exchange them for certificates of capital stock on said 27th day of July, 1903.

Stock trust certificates must be presented for exchange to Speyer & Co., at their office in the City of New York, or to Speyer Brothers, at their office in the City of London, or to Teixeira de Mattos Brothers, at their office in the City of Amsterdam, the agents of the Voting Trustees for such purpose.

Dated New York, June 25th, 1903.

JAMES SPEYER,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
EDGAR SPEYER,
Voting Trustees.

New York, July 1, 1903.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Deposit Receipts for Common Stock OF ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after July 7, 1903, holders of Deposit Receipts for common stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company deposited under the circular of May 12, 1903, may receive the new bonds and stock to which they may be entitled thereunder upon presentation and surrender of their Deposit Receipts, properly indorsed, to J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York City.

As the bonds will be issued only in the denomination of one thousand dollars each and the stock only in shares of one hundred dollars each, we are prepared to buy or sell at about the market price of the day on which the exchange is made such amounts of bonds and stocks as the holders of Deposit Receipts may require in order to give them even amounts of $1,000 in bonds and $100 in stock.

Holders transmitting Deposit Receipts by mail will please indicate whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express at their risk and expense, and also whether they wish to buy or sell in adjusting fractions.

For Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company,
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

143 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.
Opened for Business March 30, 1903.
Statement of Condition June 30, 1903.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City bonds	$1,000,000.00	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Other stocks and bonds	1,325,539.85	Surplus	800,000.00
Demand Loans	1,553,112.50	Undivided profits	2,851.32
Time loans and bills purchased	2,420,196.32	Reserved for taxes	7,500.00
Accrued interest receivable	16,163.84	Deposits	5,748,174.87
Cash in banks	583,305.61		
Cash in vaults	504,307.97		
Total	$7,255,526.19	Total	$7,255,526.19

DIRECTORS

STEPHEN BAKER, Pres. Bank of the Manhattan Co., N. Y.
SAMUEL G. HAYNE, Pres. Seaboard National Bank, N. Y.
JAMES G. CANNON, Pres. Fourth National Bank, N. Y.
EDMUND C. CONVERSE, President.
HENRY P. DAVISON, Vice-Pres. First National Bank, N. Y.
JAMES T. WOODWARD, Cashier Hanover National Bank, N. Y.
GRANVILLE W. GARTH, President Mechanics' National Bank, N. Y.
A. BARTON HEPBURN, Chairman Chase National Bank, N. Y.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier Hanover National Bank, N. Y.
GATES W. McGARRAH, President Mechanics' Nat'l Bank, N. Y.
EDWARD P. C. YOUNG, President First National Bank, Jersey City.
EDGAR L. MARSTON, Blair & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
WILLIAM H. PORTER, Chairman Chemical National Bank, N. Y.
DANIEL G. REID, Vice-Pres. Liberty National Bank, N. Y.
FRANCIS H. SHIELDING, President Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh.
EDWARD TUCKERMAN, Pres. First National Bank, Kansas City.
JOHN F. THOMPSON, Vice-President.
ALBERT H. WIGGIN, Vice-Pres. National Park Bank, N. Y.
ROBERT WINSOR, Winsor, Peabody & Co., Bankers, Boston.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Caldwell, Woolverton & Co., Bankers, N. Y.

OFFICERS
J. F. THOMPSON, Vice President
D. E. POMEROY, Asst. Treas.
E. C. CONVERSE, President
T. W. LAMONT, Cashier
L. H. M. CALL, Asst. Sec.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

Main Office, 55 CEDAR STREET. NEW YORK. West End Office, 72D ST. & BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS, $3,000,000

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JUNE 30, 1903.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Stocks and Bonds	$5,010,306.66	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Mortgages	10,000,459.90	Surplus	5,000,000.00
Loans, Demand and Time	12,000,093.64	Undivided Profits	600,480.45
Bills Purchased	177,102.70	Deposits	20,235,120.83
Foreign Department	500,000.00	Certified Checks	473,008.56
Accrued Interest Receivable	273,893.32	Mortgage Trust Bonds	10,000,000.00
Cash on Hand and in Bank	4,813,421.88	Accrued Interest Payable	126,406.49
	$33,549,278.33		$33,549,278.33

A Dividend of 8% amounting to $160,000 has been declared and charged out of the profits of the past six months.

DIRECTORS.

Frederick O. Barton, C. Ledyard Blair, William B. Boulton, Dumont Clarke, C. A. Conin, Cyrus Curtis, Charles D. Dickey, William P. Dixon, Robert A. Granniss, G. G. Haven, Jr., Chas. R. Henderson, Gustav E. Kissel, Luther Kountze, William B. Leeds, Charlton T. Lewis, Richard A. McCurdy, Clarence H. Mackay, Robert Olyphant, Charles M. Pratt, Mortimer L. Schiff, Eben B. Thomas, James Timpson, Arthur Turnbull, Cornelius Vanderbilt, George W. Young.

WE INVITE YOUR DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY,

BROADWAY AND EIGHTH ST.
Statement at Close of Business June 30, 1903.
(Organized May, 1902.)

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bonds and mortgages	$108,750.00	Capital	$100,000.00
New York City bonds	606,000.00	Surplus	350,000.00
Other bonds and stocks	280,676.25	Undivided profits	40,012.90
Loans on collaterals, demand and time	1,104,458.10	Rebate on bills purchased	7,166.20
Bills purchased	360,206.25	Taxes accrued	5,000.00
Real estate,	5,000.00	Certified checks	10,023.94
Fixtures and vault	25,000.00	Deposits	2,088,080.71
Interest accrued	22,977.71		
Cash	405,311.83		
	$2,910,832.54		$2,910,832.54

MOSES MAY, President.
FREDERIC G. LEE, Secretary.
JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Asst. Secy.
M. M. BELDING, JR., Vice Pres.
JOS. E. SHORNBERG, Vice Pres.
MARKS ARONSEIN, Vice Pres.

DIRECTORS.

Allen W. Adams, Edwin A. Alee, Marks Aronsein, Ira Leo Bamberger, Wm. H. Barnard, M. M. Belding, M. M. Belding, Jr., Samuel Bell, James Clarke, George C. Clausen, John J. Comer, Marshall S. Driggs, Michael J. Drummond, Joseph H. Goodwin, Moses May, John C. Jenkins, James G. Johnson, John A. McCarthy, James McCormick, Jos. E. May, John F. Robinson, Joseph E. Shornberg, Vincent F. Travers.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

Established 1880.

Real Estate Trust Company of New York,

30 NASSAU STREET.
JUNE 30, 1903.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City 3 per cent. Stock, at 99	$425,250.00	Capital	$500,000.00
New York City 2½ per cent. Stock, at 90	10,800.00	Surplus	250,000.00
Other Investment Securities (market value)	799,180.62	*Undivided Profits	294,278.01
Bills Receivable	6,000.00	Dividend payable July 1, 1903	25,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	373,500.00	Due Depositors	7,818,378.29
Loans, secured by collaterals on time	2,074,490.00	Certified Checks Outstanding	11,097.59
Loans, secured by collaterals on demand	2,850,612.00	Accrued Interest Payable	786.13
Cash in Vault	950,052.72	Reserve for Taxes	5,000.00
Cash on Deposit in Banks	402,028.88		
Overdrafts (secured)	1,084.00		
Accrued Interest Receivable	45,578.37		
	$9,500,207.00		$9,500,207.00

*After deducting 5 per cent. dividend payable July 1, of $25,000.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Checks on this Company can be collected through the New York Clearing House.

HENRY C. SWORDS, President. H. H. CASSMANN, Vice-President. H. W. REICHLEY, Sec.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF
The Mount Vernon Trust Company
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
at the close of business June 20, 1903
ARCHIBALD M. CAMPBELL, President.
ANTHONY G. LEMAN, 1st Vice President.
JEREMIAH SANDS, 2d Vice President.
DANIEL M. HOPPING, Secretary and Treasurer.

ASSETS.		
Bonds and stock of New York City, Westchester County, and other municipal bonds	$87,223.84	
Other bonds and stocks	58,282.50	$145,506.34
First mtge. on improved real estate, worth double the amount loaned		168,600.00
Loans on collateral		858,270.09
Bills purchased		58,301.72
Bank bldg. dep. vaults (permanent on acct. new safe deposit vaults included)		42,734.80
Due from banks and trust companies		416,691.45
Interest receivable		2,414.44
Cash on hand		57,011.66
		$1,449,030.49

LIABILITIES.		
Capital		$200,000.00
Surplus		200,000.00
Undivided profits (taxes and all expenses paid)		4,697.13
Deposits:		
Individual	$1,009,295.36	
Trust funds	34,000.00	
Bank and trust cos.	40,668.56	
		1,084,007.05
Certified checks		462.12
Interest payable		749.09
		$1,449,030.49

The stock of the COPETE MINING COMPANY has sold on its merits as high as $15 a share. Its internal difficulties have all been settled and adjusted in such a way as to leave the company the undisputed owner of all the extensive, rich and valuable property on which it has done so much work, and on which its costly equipment has been erected, and in such a way also as to leave the company with a Treasury generously provided for.

And still the stock can now be bought for a fraction only of the price it once sold for, and of the price at which it is likely to sell again as soon as the present favorable conditions are fully understood by the investing public.

The stock may be bought through one's broker at attractive prices, or directly from the office.

COPETE MINING CO.,
23 William St., New York.
MYRA B. MARTIN,
Assistant Secretary.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY of New Jersey
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,000,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

We should like to send you
"SHORT SALES EXPLAINED."
MALLETT & WICKOFF, 10 Wall St., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMER'CA

149 BROADWAY,
New York, N. Y.
CAPITAL, $2,500,000 SURPLUS, $3,214,621.95
STATEMENT JUNE 30, 1903.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City Bonds at cost	$2,218,979.36	Capital Stock	$2,500,000.00
Railroad Bonds and Stocks at cost	5,331,777.32	Surplus	2,500,000.00
United States Bonds	2,313.75	Undivided Profits $764,621.98	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate	491,435.64	Less Dividend No. 7, paid April 1, 1903	50,000.00
Amount Loaned on Collateral	12,701,286.63		714,621.98
Bills Purchased	365,800.00	Reserved for Dividend No. 8, Payable July 1, 1903	50,000.00
Interest, Commission, &c., Receivable	183,317.83	Reserved on Account Taxes for 1903	25,000.00
Cash on Hand and in Banks	3,503,197.37	Gen'l Deposit and Deposits in Trust	19,870,053.43
		Interest due on Deposits	49,403.00
	$24,912,108.40		$24,912,108.40

Designated by the State Superintendent of Banking as a Depository for the money reserve of State Banks and Savings Banks, by the authorities of the City of New York as a Depository for City Moneys, by the State Comptroller as a Depository for the moneys of the State of New York, and by the Coffee, Cotton and Produce Exchanges of the City of New York on Contracts. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK OR ON CERTIFICATE.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President.
WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President. E. S. CLARKSON, Vice President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Ashbel P. Fitch,	James M. Donald,	James Cruikshank,	George Bliss,
William Barbour,	Jesse Spalding,	H. B. Redmond,	Frank J. Gould,
N. S. Stratton,	George Crocker,	Jno. R. Hegeman,	William A. Clark,
Samuel A. Maxwell,	Edward C. Sheafer,	George C. Smith,	John W. Grigg,
Myron T. Herrick,	E. C. T. Dodd,	C. L. Hudson,	Edwin Gould,
Emerson McMillin,	Joel F. Freeman,	Phillip Lehman,	

TO THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the United States Shipbuilding Co.

A Receiver has, as you know, been appointed for this property on the application of the undersigned as complainants. This step was taken to preserve our and your interests from the disastrous results involved in the success of what is known as the "Sheldon Plan of Reorganization."

Our investigation convinces us that the situation of the Company is such as to entitle you to the payment of the July interest on your bonds if the profits belonging to the Company are properly applied.

The net earnings of the Bethlehem Co. Plant for the year ending July 1st, 1903, as represented by the Company in its statement to the New York Stock Exchange, made as recently as December 30th last, were $1,441,208.09

Whilst its net earnings for the year ended April 30th, 1903, are stated in the Sheldon Plan to be 2,514,264.58

Showing an INCREASE of $1,077,056.53

The earnings of the Shipyards Plants, on the other hand, for the year ended July 1st, 1903, according to the same representations to the Stock Exchange, made in December last, were 1,942,823.08

Whilst their earnings, as stated in the "Sheldon Plan" for 8 months in May 30, 1903, were $866,176.70, or at the rate for the year of 977,294.59

Showing a DECREASE for the Shipyards of 1,045,592.49

Or more than 50% whilst the Shipyards are stated to be working to their full capacity.

The Receiver will immediately inaugurate a thorough and impartial investigation of the Company's properties and affairs, the result of which will, we expect, give a somewhat different aspect to the value of your bonds, and which may also explain why the Bethlehem Company is not contributing out of its admittedly large net profits toward the Shipyards Co. so as to enable the latter to reduce its floating debts and pay the interest on its bonds. When this report is made a Plan will be presented by a Committee representing the interests of depositing bondholders, which will give fair consideration to all interests without subordinating your first mortgage to the present second mortgage, and without subjecting your bonds and stock to an arbitrary voting trust.

To this end the co-operation of the bondholders is necessary and is now invited. The main purpose of this Plan will be to keep all the properties intact, as at present, as a going concern. Foreclosure is threatened and prompt action is necessary.

By the terms of the agreement under which bonds may be deposited with the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, at No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, on and after Monday, July 6th, and until July 20th, any depositing bondholders who are dissatisfied with the Plan, when issued, will be at liberty to withdraw their bonds.

(Information can be had on application to the Chairman at No. 135 Broadway, New York City.)

Dated July 2d, 1903.

ROLAND R. CONKLIN,
MAX NATHAN,
JACOB W. MACK,
Protective Committee.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES

STOCKS.
JOHN FILKINS & CO.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
74 BROADWAY,
New York.
BOSTON HARTFORD
CHICAGO SPRINGFIELD
PITTSBURG WORCESTER
We invite your account.
GRAIN.
BONDS. COTTON.

ALFRED M. LAMAR,
BANKER
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICE, LOWERING BUILDING, 66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
BRANCH OFFICES: 215 WEST 125TH ST. 30 EAST 42D ST. 25 MAIDEN LANE. TEMPLE BAR BLDG., BERLIN.
STOCKS-GRAIN-COTTON
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Send for our DAILY MARKET LETTER.
Address Inquiries to Statistical Department.

JOSEPH COWAN & CO.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange. New York Produce Exchange. Toronto Board of Trade.
STOCK BROKERS.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Office, 1,328 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
Offices, 415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST. 87 East 125th St., (near Madison Av.)
DAILY MARKET LETTER ISSUED.

J. S. HARRIS & CO.,
BROKERS.
LORD'S COURT BUILDING,
NEW YORK.
Members New York Cot. Exch. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members { N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
MAIN OFFICE, 25 BROAD, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 5,400 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
BRANCH OFFICES, 1,218 BROADWAY. 27 EAST 125TH ST.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the United States Shipbuilding Co.

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(Information can be had on application to the Chairman at No. 135 Broadway, New York City.)

Dated July 2d, 1903.

ROLAND R. CONKLIN,
MAX NATHAN,
JACOB W. MACK,
Protective Committee.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Metropolitan Savings Bank,
1 and 3 THIRD AVE., (cor. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1866.
100th DIVIDEND.
NEW YORK, JULY 1, 1903.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1903, at the rate of
Three and One-Half Per Cent. Per Annum
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto, on the by-laws of the bank, on sums from $5 to $5,000, for the full time on deposit during the term.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
JONATHAN E. CURREY, President.
EDWARD MERRIS, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
N. W. Cor. 14th St. & 8th Avenue.
The trustees have ordered that the interest so credited to depositors July 1, 1903, shall be at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on all accounts from $5 to $1,000, and
Three and One-Half Per Cent. Per Annum
on all accounts exceeding $1,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1st.
WILLIAM FELLOWES, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PRINCE, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
in the City of New York,
280 FOURTH Avenue, New York.
JULY 1, 1903.
106TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest upon the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30th, 1903,
At the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the 20th day of July, 1903.
The interest to be carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st July, 1903, where it stands entirely as a deposit.
It will be counted from the 1st day of July, when requested so, and after the 20th of June, 1903.
WILLIAM W. SMITH, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

116TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.
A dividend will be credited July 1st to the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum on sums from $5 to $3,000 to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after July 20th, 1903.
Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
FRANK M. RIDELBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN CHARLES, Cashier.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
926 and 928 Eighth Ave., corner 48th St.
EIGHTY-SIXTH
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
On and after July 20th, 1903, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. per annum will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from July 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M. Holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays.
A. FORMERY, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1903, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
WILLIAM H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATHERS, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Ave.
The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors July 1st, 1903, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

Harlem Savings Bank.
2,270-72 Third Ave., Cor. 126th St.
The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 20th. Money deposited on or before July 10 1903, will draw interest from July 1st.
CHARLES P. TOOKER, President.
THOMAS C. BRENT, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH.
26 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.
Interest credited July 1st on $5.00 to $3,000—is at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
Two days' grace allowed.
JOHN MOLLENHAUER, President.
HENRY ENGELKE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, N. Y., June 30th, 1903.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the CROMWELL-BRADLEY COMPANY will be held at the offices of the corporation, Nos. 25 and 27 West 34th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on the 14th day of July, 1903, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., of that day, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from $150,000.00, consisting of 2,500 shares of the par value of $60.00 each, to $75,000.00, consisting of 1,250 shares of the par value of $60.00 each.
GEORGE R. CROSCUP, President.
EDWARD C. CARTER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Co. will be held at No. 32 Nassau St., City of New York, on Wednesday, July 8th, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M. to elect eleven Trustees and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting. JOHN E. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company will be paid July 20th, 1903, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on July 1st, 1903, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened July 21st.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.
The Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable July 20th, 1903.
GRAY S. BARTOW, President.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th of July, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 2, 1903.
Transfer books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business July 2, 1903, and will be reopened July 16, 1903.
WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., June 25, 1903.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
NEW YORK, June 25, 1903.
DIVIDEND NO. 48.
The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($2.50) per share upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 20th day of July, 1903, to the stockholders of record of the close of business on the 1st day of July, 1903.
The transfer books will be closed on July 14th, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on July 21st, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.
L. H. GALEF, Treasurer.

CONSOLIDATED TRACTION COMPANY.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 27th, 1903.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of One Dollar per share, payable July 15th, 1903, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on June 30th, 1903, out of the net earnings of the Consolidated Traction Company, under lease of the Lehigh Valley Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company, dated May 28th, 1903, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½%) PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company. Payment will be made to stockholders of record the 20th day of June, 1903. Transfer books close June 30th, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen July 16th, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.
P. F. DUFFY, Secretary.

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY COMPANY.
A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable July 1, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 27, 1903.
The transfer books will be closed Thursday, June 25th, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened Tuesday, July 7th, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.
HENRY B. HYDE, Treasurer.

New York County National Bank
NEW YORK, June 25th, 1903.
102ND DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this Bank have declared a quarterly dividend of Twenty-five Per Cent. (25%), payable July 1st, 1903, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
FRED'K FOWLER, Cashier.

TENNESSEE COPPER COMPANY.
New York, June 27, 1903.
The Board of Directors have declared the first semi-annual Dividend on the preferred stock of this Company, out of the net profits of the year ending June 30th, 1903, being at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, payable July 15th, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 1st, 1903.
The transfer books will be closed from July 1st, 1903, to July 15th, 1903, inclusive.
JOHN T. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R. CO.
New York, June 4, 1903.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 15, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1903.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on June 30th, 1903, and reopen on the morning of July 16, 1903.
STEPHEN LITTLE, Secretary.

THE FLOUR & GRAIN COMPANY.
NEW YORK, June 30, 1903.
The Directors of this company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the company, payable July 15, 1903. Books close July 1st, 1903. Transfer books do not close.
D. R. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

RHODE ISLAND SUBURBAN R'WAY CO.
Providence, R. I., June 27, 1903.
Holders of the July, 1903, coupons of the four per cent. gold bonds of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company will be paid by the Union Trust Company, Providence, R. I., on and after July 1st, 1903. Checks for interest on the registered bonds will be mailed from Providence.
C. A. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WHEREAS, ST. AGREEMENT DATED NOvember 27th, 1901, a limited partnership was formed by the undersigned, under the firm name of TIMMERMANN, DAHLGREN & COMPANY, and whereas, HENRY G. TIMMERMANN, ERIC B. DAHLGREN, GEORGE F. CASILEAR, CASPER H. RICKS and WILLIAM H. DUFFY, to the

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 13.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 1.—New York exchange to-day was at 30c premium. Time and call loans, 4@6 per cent.

United Boxboard issues went by the board to-day on the local Exchange, thrown over to the extent of some 2,000 shares before noon and striking new low record prices. E. B. Shaw did the selling. The common stock was all but wiped off the list, selling at 2, while the preferred broke to 16, a fall of 28 points from its high-water mark of 71. Late in the day the loss was made up. The cause of the liquidation was the action of the Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper Company in beginning proceedings against the company to cancel the deeds conveying to the United Company the mills at Fulton, N. Y., valued at $240,000.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	American Can	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	American Can pf	49¾	49	49
117	Chicago Pneu Tool	58	56	56
2	Chicago Telephone	120	120	120
4050	Diamond Match	205½	205½	205½
60	National Biscuit pf	101½	101½	101½
10	Swift & Co	103	103	103
110	United Box Board	3¾	3	3
374	United Box Board pf	20	18	20

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—The market was dull. Money on call was at 5@6 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 300 shares of stock and $1,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Seaboard Railway	25¾	25¾	25¾
100	Seaboard Railway pf	57	57	57
50	Consolidated Gas	200	200	200
100	U. S. Cotton Duck	3½	3½	3½
182	United Rys & Elec	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝

BONDS.

$2,000	Seaboard Ry, 1st pf, 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1,000	Seaboard Railway 4s	87½	87½	87½
1,000	South-bound 5s	106	106	106
24,000	United Rys & E Inc 4s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
12,000	United Rys & E 4s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
1,000	U. S. Cotton Duck 6s	103	103	103
2,000	City & Sub. 1st Rs	112¾	112¾	112¾
1,000	City Passenger 5s	106½	106½	106½
4,000	Cotton Duck 5s	67¾	67¾	67¾
3,000	Cotton Duck 5s	67¾	67¾	67¾
2,000	U. S. Steering 1st	49¾	49¾	49¾
1,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	101	101	101
8,000	Con. Gas 5s	111	111	111

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 1.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. C. M.	15	15	15
200	Brewing	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
975	Crucible Steel	15¼	15¼	15¼
100	Crucible Steel pf	84	84	84
135	Fireproof M	64¼	64	64¼
170	H. W. P. Co	22	22	22
10	Monongahela Water	44½	44½	44½
125	Nat. Carbon pf	120	120	120
60	Ohio Fuel Supply	41¾	41¾	41¾
205	Philadelphia Co	42	41¾	42
15	Philadelphia Co. pf	50¼	50¼	50¼
10	Pittsburg Coal	22¾	22¾	22¾
125	Pittsburg Coal pf	84¼	84	84¼
705	United States Steel	21¼	21	21¼
100	United States Steel pf	61¾	61¾	61¾
1	West. Elec. 1st	90	90	90
100	West. Elec. 2d	85¾	85¾	85¾
10	Guaranty G. & T	120	120	120
5	Home Trust	135	135	135
5	North Ave. Savings	110	110	110
10	Real Estate Trust	116	116	116
24½	Safe Dep. & Trust	167¾	167¾	167¾
10	S. S. Trust	118	118	118

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Wednesday, July 1, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,600	Amal. Copper	65¾	66⅛	65¼	65¾
10	Am. Car & F	30	30	30	30
270	Am. Locomo	35	35¾	34	34¾
1,600	Am. Smelt. & R	82¾	83⅝	82¾	83⅛
9,100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	121¾	122⅝	121¾	122⅛
1,000	A. S. & R. pf. B	95¾	96	95¾	95¾
6,900	Balt. & Ohio	99¾	100¼	99¾	100
4,000	Brook. R. T	67¾	68⅛	67¾	67¾
100	Can. Pacific	154½	154½	154½	154½
140	Ches. & Ohio	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
480	Chi. Gt. West	19¾	20⅛	19¾	19¾
9,200	C. M. & St. P	162½	163	162½	162½
2,000	Col. Fuel & I	64½	64½	64½	64½
100	Col. So. 1st pf	76	76	76	76
2,200	Erie	38	38⅜	37¾	38⅛
100	Erie 1st pf	67	67	67	67
50	Hocking Valley	81	81¾	81	81¾
1,400	Manhattan	125¾	126	125¾	125¾
100	Met. Street	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
20	Met. Central	93	93	93	93
20	Mo. P. & T	97	97	97	97
2,700	Mo. P. & T. pf	95¾	96	95¾	95¾
4,700	Mo. Pacific	100¾	101¼	100¾	100¾
170	N. Y. Central	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾
100	N. Y. C. & St. L	39	39	39	39
50	N. Y. & West	28	28	28	28
2,100	Pennsylvania	142¾	143⅛	142¾	143⅛
100	People's Gas	93	93½	93	93½
7,210	Reading	82¾	83⅝	82¾	83⅝
20	Rep. Steel	14	14	14	14
1,510	Rock Island	24¾	25	24¾	24¾
10,500	Southern Pac	67¾	68⅛	67¾	67¾
510	Southern Ry	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
3,210	Tenn. C. & I	85	85¾	84¾	85¼
200	Texas Pacific	22¾	23	22¾	23
6,200	Union Pacific	98¾	99⅛	98¾	98¾
100	U. S. Leather	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞
150	U. S. Leath. pf	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
9,000	U. S. Steel	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
1,000	U. S. Steel pf	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
20	Wabash	3½	3½	3½	3½
330	Wabash pf	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞
100	Wis. Central	21¾	21¾	20¾	20¾

$3,040 BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Col. F. & Iron 5s	95	95	95	95
8,000	Fam. conv. 6s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
5,000	Bd. R. & T. C. 6s	97	97	97	97

$12,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Consolidated	.06	.06
Andes	.14	.14
Belcher	.17	.18
Best & Belcher	2.00	2.00
Bullion	.03	.03
Chollar	1.20	1.20
Challenge Consolidated	.32	.35
Choller	.03	.03
Confidence	1.60	1.60
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.00	1.00
Consolidated Imperial	.01	.02
Crown Point	.04	.04
Gould & Curry	.21	.21
Hale & Norcross	.22	.22
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.13	.13
Kentucky Consolidated	.04	.04
Lady Washington Consolidated	.02	.02
Mexican	1.25	1.25
Occidental Consolidated	.34	.34
Ophir	1.65	1.65
Overman	.20	.20
Potosi	.19	.19
Savage	.29	.29
Sag Belcher	.14	.14
Sierra Nevada	.74	.74
Silver Hill	.30	.30
St. Louis	.03	.03
Union Consolidated	.25	.25
Utah Consolidated	.25	.25
Yellow Jacket	.21	.21
Mexican dollars	47½	47½
Drafts, sight	.02½	.02½
Telegraph	.05	.05

The Stock Exchanges adjourned to-day until Tuesday, July 7.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 1.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6	8½	6	8½
American Consolidated	6	7	6	7
Anaconda	12½	12	12	13½
Blue Bell	1	2	1	2
C. C. Consolidated	2	3	2½	3
C. C. & I.	2½	3	2½	2¾
C. K. & N.	21	21½	20½	21
Corsicana	1	2	1	2
Dante	2½	3	2½	3
Doctor Jackson	2	3	2½	3
El Paso	61	63	61	61½
Elkton	44	44½	41	42
Findley	12½	13½	14	14½
Golden Cycle	60	62	58	60
Gold Bell	2½	3	2½	3
Gould	2½	3	2½	3
Gold Dollar Consolidated	4½	5	4½	5
Golden Fleece	1	2	1	2
Gold Prince	1	2	1	2
Gold Exploration	1	2	1	2
Isabella	14½	15½	14½	15½
Jackpot	6	7	6	7
Keystone	2½	4	2½	4
Lexington	2½	3	2½	3
Little Bessie	2	2½	2	2½
Last Dollar	40	45	40	45
Little Puzzle	1	2	1	2
Mollie Gibson	5½	6	5½	6
Moon Anchor	1	2	1	2
Mary Cashen	2	3½	2	2½
New Haven	2½	3	2½	3
Old Gold	2½	3	2½	3
Pinnacle	3½	4	3½	4½
Portsmouth	2	2½	2	2½
Portland	125	128	125	128
Rose Bloom	2½	3	2½	3
Rose Maud	2½	2½	2½	2½
Sunset Eclipse	2½	3	2½	3
Vindicator	50	70	60	61
Work	5½	6	5½	6½

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24¼d per ounce and in New York at 52⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 41@42c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 600 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .16; 200 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.05, 100 Crown Point at .03, 1,000 Jack Pot at .30½, 300 Mexican at 1.20, 100 Ophir at 1.70, 100 Occidental at .30, 100 Portland at 1.25, 200 Savage at .30, 50 Standard at 2.00, and 100 Yellow Jacket at .80.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, reg. 1930	106	106½
2s, c. 1930		
3s, reg. 1908	100	100½
3s, c. 1908		
4s, reg. 1925	107½	108
4s, c. 1925	108	108½
5s, reg. 1904	102½	103
5s, c. 1904	103½	104
4s, reg. 1907	110½	111½
4s, c. 1907	111½	112½
4s, reg. 1925	132½	133
4s, c. 1925	132½	133½
5s, reg. 1904	102½	103½
5s, c. 1904	102½	103½
D. C. 3.65s	117	
Adams Exp. 251	235	
Alb. & Sus. 253		
Alls. & W. 125		
Allis-Chalm. 1st	12¾	13¾
Allis-Chalm. pf	35	40
Am. Ag. Ch.	15	20
Am. Ag. Ch. pf	60	70
Am. Bis. 200	81	85
Am. Bis. pf. 79	82½	84
Am. Express	245	255
Am. Soda	15	17
Am. Steel	30	32
Am. Tob. pf	90	92
Am. Tin Plate	10	11
Am. Tin Plate pf	50	60
Am. Woolen	25	27
Am. Woolen pf	90	92
Am. Writ. pf	90	92
Am. Zinc	6	7
A. & P. T.	10¾	11
A. & P. T. pf	30	35
Atl. C. L.	110	115
A. T. & S. F.	73½	74
A. T. & S. F. pf	93	94
Atl. & Pac.	7	8
Auto. Sup.	90	95
Batopilas	40	45
Bkn. Rap. Tr.	68	68½
Bkn. Un. Gas	190	195
Bkn. Wh. Lead	25	30
Bkn. Wh. Lead pf	80	90
Butterick Co.	45	48
Can. Pacific	153	154
C. C. C. & St. L.	95	96
C. C. C. & St. L. pf	110	115
Cent. Leather	9	9½
Cent. Leather pf	70	75
Cent. Mex.	15	16
Cent. Mex. pf	40	45
Cent. Foundry	1	2
Cent. Foundry pf	5	10
Chi. & Alton	30	35
Chi. & Alton pf	70	75
Chi. Ind. & L.	2	3
Chi. Ind. & L. pf	10	15
Chi. Junc.	90	95
Chi. Junc. pf	100	105
Chi. R. I. & P.	141	142
Chi. R. I. & P. pf	148	150
Chi. Subway	30	35
Chi. Subway pf	90	95
Col. Fuel & Iron	64	65
Col. So.	25	26
Col. So. 1st pf	75	76
Col. So. 2d pf	40	45
Colo. Mid. pf	30	35
Colo. Southern	24	25
Colo. Southern 1st pf	50	55
Colo. Southern 2d pf	30	35
Colo. Fuel & Iron	64	65
Colo. Power	50	55
Colo. Power pf	90	95
Con. Gas	200	205
Con. Tob. pf	90	95
Cuban Steam	10	15
Del. & Hud.	170	171
Del. L. & W.	270	275
Den. & R. G.	23	24
Den. & R. G. pf	75	76
Detroit Edison	90	95
Dist. Sec.	25	30
Dist. Sec. pf	75	80
Dul. S. S. & A.	12½	13½
Dul. S. S. & A. pf	17½	18½
Elec. Sto. Bat.	55	60
Erie & 1st pf	38	39
Erie & 1st pf	67	68
Erie & 2d pf	49	50
Evans. & T. H.	50	55
Evans. & T. H. pf	80	85
Fed. Min. & S.	2	3
Fed. Min. & S. pf	10	15
Ft. Wayne	170	175
Ga. Car. & No.	120	125
Gen. Elect.	170	175
Gt. N. pf.	170	180
Homestake	50	60
Ill. Cent.	137	138
Int. Paper	10	15
Int. Paper pf	60	65

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

RUM.—Millers.	1903.	1902.	1901.
M week June	$59,159	$19	410
From July 1	2,253,304	2,033,114	
CHICAGO, MIL. & ST. PAUL for May—			
Gross earnings	3,702,322	3,404,290	$3,228,152
Exp. and taxes	2,292,341	2,000,077	2,040,129
Net earnings	1,409,981	1,404,213	1,187,923
Gross, 11 months	42,611,814	41,728,606	38,815,022
Exp. and taxes	28,609,447	27,480,621	25,540,654
Net, 11 months	13,002,366	14,247,985	13,262,368
GULF & SHIP ISLAND for May—			
Gross earnings	141,257	127,252	106,906
Exp. and taxes	96,827	91,812	82,466
Net earnings	44,429	35,440	24,440
Interest	13,750	11,792	
Surplus	30,679	23,648	
Gross, 11 months	1,555,031	1,395,317	934,454
Exp. and taxes	970,130	909,570	644,697
Net, 11 months	570,140	490,327	289,494
Interest	176,251	127,792	
Surplus, 11 mos	407,889	362,535	
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for May—			
Gross earnings	3,034,885	2,625,300	2,386,573
Op. expenses	2,182,953	1,760,184	1,621,859
Net earnings	851,732	865,116	764,915
Taxes, rents, &c.	76,842	74,405	60,000
Gross, 11 months	33,800,107	28,906,107	26,751,056
Op. expenses	21,826,569	19,060,215	18,080,897
Net, 11 months	10,884,824	8,064,842	8,161,462
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for May—			
Gross earnings	376,782	316,782	400,143
Exp. and taxes	469,307	402,071	384,143
Net earnings	214,940	54,711	183,116
Gross, 11 months	5,525,813	4,794,621	4,619,814
Exp. and taxes	4,197,813	3,971,693	4,229,971
Net, 11 months	1,328,000	822,928	389,843
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for May—			
Gross earnings	42,801	47,026	42,315
Op. expenses	32,943	31,988	32,900
Net earnings	20,943	15,670	10,315
Total income	20,943	15,670	
Surplus	9,858	5,722	3,451
Gross, 11 months	504,329	524,230	500,771
Op. expenses	352,857	353,980	354,400
Net earnings	151,472	170,250	146,371
Total income	164,064	180,244	
Surplus, 11 mos	60,958	44,230	30,912
ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM for May—			1903.
Gross earnings			2,196,795
Operating expenses			1,658,761
Net earnings			537,034
Total income			602,250
Gross earnings, 11 months			41,473,541
Operating expenses			24,661,151
Net earnings, 11 months			16,812,390
Total income, 11 months			18,908,884
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO, including Chicago & Eastern Illinois, for May—			
	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$2,986,518	$2,748,527	$252,991
Op. expenses	1,788,874	1,607,378	181,496
Net earnings	997,644	891,148	170,496
Int. and taxes	314,000	307,000	7,000
Total net	$22,046	$46,607	176,001
Taxes, rents, & chgs.			
Inc. guar. on stks.	$28,772	$28,117	100,656
Surplus	$53,274	$18,490	$75,405
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	30,862,250	28,961,150	3,731,140
Op. expenses	18,446,367	18,283,630	2,962,737
Net earnings	10,045,908	10,207,470	768,403
Int. and taxes	3,572,000	3,377,000	84,000
Total net	11,295,908	10,472,328	852,550
Taxes, rents, & chgs.			
Inc. guar. on stks.	2,920,292	2,906,453	1,042,711
Surplus	3,420,750	2,845,903	*225,167
*Decrease.			
SOUTHERN for May—	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	$ 4,402,982	$ 3,775,566	$ 3,512,582
Exp. and taxes	2,882,654	2,416,413	2,109,445
Net earnings	894,327	703,998	902,440
Gross, 11 months	39,000,899	34,902,988	32,909,142
Exp. and taxes	28,409,437	24,839,410	22,979,762
Net, 11 months	10,591,462	10,114,966	10,019,382
UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM for May—			
Gross earnings	4,162,830	3,710,056	3,619,240
Op. expenses	2,552,000	2,219,410	2,159,100
Net earnings	1,609,990	1,490,640	1,479,190
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	46,576,016	43,629,089	39,905,122
Exp. inc. taxes	29,170,123	27,350,772	27,127,762
Net earnings	17,405,893	16,278,317	12,777,360

COTTON DUCK PLANS.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—The readjustment plan for the finances of the United States Cotton Duck Corporation and the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company was completed to-day at a meeting of the managers in this city.

The corporation will authorize an issue of $14,000,000 of mortgage 5 per cent. fifty year gold bonds of the United States Cotton Duck Corporation, $7,850,000 5 per cent. cumulative first preferred stock, and $4,000,000 5 per cent. non-cumulative second preferred stock of the same company, and $4,750,000 of the above-mentioned bonds, and $6,000,000 first preferred 5 per cent. stock will be used immediately for the acquisition of $2,000,000 in cash, $6,000,000 in Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck income bonds, and $2,750,000 of the preferred 5 per cent. preferred stock of the United States Cotton Duck Corporation.

The acquisition of the preferred stock of the United States Cotton Duck Corporation brings $900,000 of net quick assets to supplement the cash capital thus acquired. Of the remaining $9,250,000 bonds, $8,000,000 will be reserved with the trustees of the mortgage to retire the $8,000,000 first mortgage bonds of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company, and $425,000 will be reserved with the trustee to retire the underlying bonds; $825,000 bonds will be held in the Treasury for the future needs of the company.

The mortgage securing the $14,000,000 bonds will be a first lien on all the properties of the United States Cotton Duck Corporation.

The plan contemplates the merging of the two companies and the immediate realization of $2,000,000 cash. The readjustment managers are S. Davies Warfield, J. William Middendorf, Gustavus Ober, H. A. Orrick, all of Baltimore, and Thomas M. Turner of New York.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of New Building at Broadway and Great Jones Street.

Broadway Savings Institution Buyer of 17 Park Place—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Leopold Weil has sold for the John W. Stevens Building Company the new ten-story marble-front building at the southeast corner of Broadway and Great Jones Street, 20 by 100. The buyer is Matthew H. Beers of the firm of Calhoun, Robbins & Co. The property has been held at $600,000, the present selling price being a little below that figure. There is no element of trade in the transaction.

Yesterday's transfers show that the property 17 Park Place, running through to 14 Murray Street, recently reported sold, was bought by the Broadway Savings Institution, now a tenant of part of the building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Park Place.

William P. Rooney has sold for Capt. Tiemann N. Horn, United States Army, to Stephen McArdle and Thomas J. Reilly for about $50,000 the building 308, 308, and 310 Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 100, with an "L" at 557 West Twenty-ninth Street, 25 by 100. This property, formerly owned by the late Mayor Daniel F. Tiemann and at one time the site of the "Tiemann Mill," has not changed hands for over fifty years.

The seven-story building 88 and 90 Walker Street was conveyed yesterday by Edward H. Reynolds to Terence F. McGuire. The sale was negotiated by the McVicker Realty Trust Company.

E. G. Cogeol Pell & Co. have sold for William Jay Hamlin, President of the Andros Realty Company, the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling 127 East Sixty-first Street, 19 by 55 by 100.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for James C. Conway the three-story building 43 West Ninety-fifth Street, 17.8 by 100.8. The buyer will occupy the house.

The dwelling 40 West Seventy-seventh Street, sold recently through Jesse C. Bennett & Co., was bought by Mrs. Evelyn S. Auerbach for occupancy.

Thomas Healy Smyth & Sons have sold for Robert Cutler the northeast corner of Wadsworth Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 25 by 100, also the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 100 feet east of Wadsworth Avenue, 25 by 100. The same brokers have sold for former parties to Henry Wurzburger and the latter to L. C. Sulzer. They also negotiated the recent sales of the lot 25 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 25 feet west of Wadsworth Avenue, for Samuel Cassidy, and the plot adjoining, 50 by 100, for Rowland W. Thomas.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Charles H. Duglas, 1,947 Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Streets, a one-story brick building on lot 25 by 100.

L. J. Di Mahaut was the broker in the sale of 2 5, and 7 East Twenty-seventh Street for Potter & Brother to Campbell & Clement.

F. Duff & Conger have sold for Elias E. Sachs to Isaac Cohen the two five-story flats 414 and 416 East Eighty-ninth Street, on plot 40 by 100.

The Madison Realty Company has sold for the United States Life Insurance Company, for about $50,000, the five-story double flats 2253 and 2255 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 26.6 by 100.

M. K. Walbach has sold to H. Hofflander, 125 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, a five-story double tenement, with stores, 25 by 100.

Max S. Klein has sold 48 to 56 East Ninety-eighth Street, six five-story flats, on plot 150 by 100.11, adjoining the southwest corner of Park Avenue. Mr. Klein is the buyer of 58 and 60 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, two five-story flats, sold last week by the Germania Life Insurance Company.

Hannah H. Crowley has sold the five-story stone-front flat 164 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 20 by 101.11.

Harris Sokoloski & Son have sold for A. Greenbaum the five-story single flat 225 Chrystie Street, 20 by 100.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold to Julius Winter, for $9,500, the brick dwelling 46 Kelly Street, 20 by 45, on lot 25 by 100; also, to J. T. Brooks, for $10,000, the two-family brick dwelling 46 Beck Street, 20 by 45, on lot 25 by 100.

J. Randolph Jacobs & Co. have sold for Mayer Hoffman the plot 80 by 80 on the west side of Park Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and First Street.

Klawonn & Friedheim have sold for Mrs. Mary Hilton the plot 50 by 53 and 60 East Ninety-fourth Street, a seven-story elevator apartment house, size 50 by 100, to a Southern investor. The same brokers also sold for Messrs. Jaspole & Werner, Nos. 10 and 12 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, two five-story triple flats, with dimensions of 42 by 100, to an investor.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.:

12 Bond Street, northwest corner Lafayette Street, 16.8 by 30.3 by 8.4 by 100, six-story store and loft building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, G. S. Hubbard, as trustee; subject to a mortgage of $37,000

2,000 Clinton Avenue, east side, 23 feet north of Oakland Place, 23 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Agnes K. M. Mulligan 4,050

232 West Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 278.4 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 24.8 by 98.9, five-story stone-front tenement; partition sale, to the Whitehall Real Estate Company 33,000

Lots 12 to 16, on map of the lands of the Peeris estate, at Westchester, being on the west side of the road to Westchester Square, about 1,197 by 100, and irregular; vacant; partition sale, to William H. Field 5,000

By Byrne L. Kennelly:

Seventh Street, north side, 120 feet south of Walnut Street, 20 by 100, vacant; partition sale, to J. Romaine Brown 1,600

Walnut Street, southwest corner of Seventh Street, 20 by 100, vacant; partition sale, to Henry Worgul 950

Walnut Street, northwest corner of Seventh Street, 100 by 100, vacant; partition sale, to Henry Worgul 4,250

441 West Fifty-third Street, north side, 325 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with one-story frame extension dwelling; 61 Mott Street, west side, 100 feet north of Bayard Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores; all title and interest of Louis Levy in the foregoing parcels on May 24, 1903 14,950

By McVicker Realty Trust Company, foreclosure sale, Reuben M. Gobel, referee; 668 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 41.8 feet north of Ninety-third Street, 25 by 62.9 by 24, by 99, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $20,191 8,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Third Street, north side, 100 feet east of Lewis Street, for two six-story brick tenements, 50 by 94; Weil & Mayer or 35 Nassau Street, owners; D. Ehrlich of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $60,000.

Nos. 35 and 37 East Forty-ninth Street, for two four and five-story brick dwellings, 20 by 68.5; Porter-Smith, Street and Madison Avenue, Company of 100 Broadway, owners; G. Hill of 100 Broadway, architect; cost, $100,000.

Second Avenue, west side, Ninety-second to Ninety-third Street, for a five-story refrigerating building, 50 by 101.11; Ehret of 1,107 Park Avenue, owner; J. Kaiuss of 1,120 Broadway, architect; cost, $400,000.

Nos. 87 and 89 Avenue B, for a six-story brick tenement with stores, 37 by 80; Gold & Lippman of 1,771 Madison Avenue, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $35,000.

No. 202 Bowery, for a six-story brick loft with stores, 23 by 117.3; estate of J. Morris of 240 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, owner; Pollard & Steinman of 8 East Fourteenth Street, architects; cost, $40,000.

No. 343 East Eleventh Street, rear, for a one-story brick outhouse, 23 by 8.6; E. Fersiacase, premises, owner; Ebeling & Mayer of 196 Bowery, architects; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for a one-story brick stool house and stable, 12.8 by 30.6; E. L. Wing of 36 Wall Street, owner; F. Goodwillie of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $900.

Alterations.

No. 738 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; M. and A. Sung, owners; J. F. Woelker of 979 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 1,048 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick flat; C. C. Marshall of 20 Broad Street, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel of 41 Union Square West, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 448 Greenwich Street, to a three-and-a-half-story brick store, office and factory; A. Spencer, Paris, owner; R. D. Lamsford of 1,337 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

No. 228 Elizabeth Street, to a four-story brick tenement with store; M. L. Galizia of 14 Bleecker Street, owner; Kurtzer of 170 Spring Street and the Bowery, architects; cost, $400.

Sixth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, southeast corner, six-story brick tenement with store; C. G. Kees of 264 Broadway, owner; H. C. Hollweser of 33 Union Square, architect; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 1,734 to 1,738 Madison Avenue, to three five-story brick tenements, with stores; L. Pizer of 84 East Seventy-seventh Street, owner; W. C. Sommerfeld of 19 Union Square, architect; cost, $500.

No. 114 East Eighth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; E. Springer, premises, owner; Ebeling & Mayer of 194 Bowery, architects; cost, $5,000.

182 Orchard Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; S. Tobi, premises owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $700.

No. 1 West Broadway, to a four-story brick dwelling; M. Vogel, premises owner; A. L. Heckman of 371 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $600.

No. 22 East Sixty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; M. P. Goldschmidt of 29 East Sixty-fourth Street,

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

30 YEARS WE HAVE MADE
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Send for our free catalogue.
Edward A. Wells, 300 Tribune Building, N.Y.

For Sale—A fine home of 10 acres; variety of fruit; stream; large stable; 2 miles from station; 1 hour from city; tools and implements; immediate possession; price $4,500; will bear inspection. J. H. Fitzgerald, Dover, Del.

For Sale—A fine home of 10 acres, variety of fruit, stream, grove, and implements; immediate possession; price $4,500; will bear inspection. J. H. Fitzgerald, Dover Del.

Country seat for investment.—I have several fine country seats for sale; also desirable building plots in Flatbush and private houses for sale or to let. Lloyd L. Snyder, 116 West 125th St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COLORED TENEMENTS WANTED.
Owner can make specialty managing colored property; references and bond furnished. PHILIP J. PAY, Agent, Broker, 27 Pine St. Take elevator, 218 Nassau St. Branch, 1 Nassau St., Rockaway Beach.

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Tel. 2182 J Mo'ni'd. 115 W. 134th St.
Real Estate Insurance, references and bond furnished. Colored Tenements a Specialty.

Real Estate Agents: will give private interviews in Brooklyn, free and clear of equity in private house, Manhattan, or free and clear lots in Bronx. Stephen P. Hill, 41 Nassau st.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Exchange: free and clear lots in Bronx, for free and clear house in Brooklyn, equity in private house, Manhattan, for avenue tenements. Stephen P. Hill, 41 Nassau St.

Have buyers for Manhattan-Bronx properties. Participate. McQuay & Co., Smith Building, 149 B'way. Tel. 2197 Cortlandt.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BULKHEAD PIER AND UPLAND,
FOOT NEVIN, BROOKLYN SIDE, NEAR L. I. R. R. DEPOT.
TO LEASE.
FOR LONG TERM OF YEARS.
ALLARD & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

For manufacturing, first floor, best location and building in Bronx, for sale or lease. Walker, 31 Liberty St., Bridge entrance, Brooklyn.

Attractive offices and skylight studios, 131 East 23d St.; elevator; heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 536 Broadway.

Offices, north light, 825 Broadway, corner 12th St.; elevator; rent, $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 536 Broadway.

Select lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine location for desirable tenantries. Folsom Brothers, 536 Broadway.

Floor very light, attractive, connecting offices, 106 and 108 E. 17th St.; rent, $30. Folsom Brothers, 536 Broadway.

CHARLES H. EATON & CO.,
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS,
Tel. 6220—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET.

Entire 6-story building, 76 Bowery, near Canal street; 2 basement entrances. Wm. P. Rend, 96 Bowery.

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Factory loft, 50x75; light, heat, power, elevator; new, modern building, 509 West 56th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE SEVILLIA, APARTMENT HOTEL,
117 WEST 58TH ST.
One large apartment of parlor, five bedrooms and two baths, from October 1st, $2,000; several smaller ones, from $1,500 to $1,600; all modern conveniences. Furnished apartments for the Summer. Persons objecting to carefal inquiry as to character, etc., need not apply.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

MILTONA
26 and 30 West 131st St.
Newly completed Apartment Hotel.
3 AND 4 ROOMS AND BATH.
Elegant Appointments. Perfect Service.
LIVERIED HALL ATTENDANTS.
RENTS $255 TO $348.

HOUSEKEEPER APARTMENTS TO LET.
Rooms, rooms and baths; gross plumbing; steam heat.
American Safe Deposit Bldg.
305 4TH AV., CORNER 23D ST.
Rooms for all night; rooms $50 to $75; 2, 3, 4 rooms and bath, $75 to $100. Janitor service. Apply to A. A. CHURCHILL & CO., 111 BROADWAY.

FERNLEIGH HALL,
51 to 55 West 126th St.
Fine and up-town—and both; all improvements; moderate rentals.

243 West 135th St.
6 large rooms and bath; 4th floor; $45.
Broadway car, 59th St., opposite Hotel Marie Antoinette; 6 rooms and bath; newly decorated; janitor; $40 to $45.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

Elegantly furnished five rooms and bath; Apartments; private; telephone; also rooms; to sublet for 6 months, including maid's room, bath, telephone. Park view. 1,051 Concourse Hall, Mott Ave., city owner studio; 2 rooms, bath, hall, telephone. Park view; janitor service.

CITY HOUSES TO LET — UNFURNISHED.

Madison Park, Equitable Garden, vicinity of Bronx Park; 7 rooms, tiled bath, 3 rooms and bath; ground or second floor; high elevation; 20c. fare; key on premises; $22. 8341 St., 2d house east of Webster Av.

Lexington Av., 166, Nos. 151 St.—4-story and basement dwelling, newly renovated, $1,500; 30th Jan., 4th st. 25.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

Dogs; sell and put animals boarded; plenty of room; animals cheap for sale and to let. Sherwood Kennels, Morris Heights, New York.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.
Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court in the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the GENESEE SALT COMPANY, the undersigned, receiver of the Genesee Salt Company in the above entitled proceeding, will sell at public auction on the 25th day of July, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of said Company, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by R. V. Harnett, Auctioneer, all the right, title and interest which the said Genesee Salt Company had on the 25th day of December, 1902, or thereafter acquired in and to the following property:

All that tract or parcel of land situate in the Town of Livingston, County of Onondaga, State of New York, being a part of lot No. 80 on Joseph Ellicott's survey of the Tuscarora Tract, and which is situated on the main road and on the north side of the Onondaga Salt Lake, and embracing about twenty (20) acres, and all buildings upon said tract of land and all engines, boilers, pumps, fixtures, appurtenances thereto attached, appertaining or in any wise belonging.

Also forty (40) acres of unimproved real estate known as lot No. 1 above described.

Also the patent issued to the Genesee Salt Company by the People of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of December, 1882, for certain lands in the Town of Livingston, County of Onondaga, State of New York, also formerly known as the Livingston Salt Works. This plot of ground, thirty (30) acres of land upon which the buildings and machinery of the manufactory of said Genesee Salt Company are situated. This property, together with all engines, boilers, pumps, fixtures, appurtenances thereto attached or appertaining or in any wise belonging.

Also one-half (½) acre of unimproved land on the Genesee River, in the Town of Livingston, County of Livingston, and State of New York, and about one mile from the Salina factory of the Genesee Salt Company, and further particulars, terms, &c., inquire at the receiver's office, No. 6 Harrison Street, or at the office of the attorneys for the receiver, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated, New York City, July 25th, 1902.
HENRY G. PITKARD, Receiver.
HOUGHTON & HOUGHTON, Attorneys for Receiver, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York. In the Matter of PROGRESSIVE LABEL COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Frank Bowers, Trustee, at public auction, by Gus Pitkin, Auctioneer, at No. 17 Second Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of July, 1903, at 10:30 in the forenoon of said day.

A general description of said property is as follows: [illegible] printing presses, paper cutting machines, engraving plates, tools, fixtures, &c.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any property from sale unless it brings at least the appraised value.

Dated, New York, June 30th, 1903.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
ARTHUR A. AVERILL, Attorney for Trustee, 1164 B'way, N.Y. City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT to an order of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALMA A. COATES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, at the office of the undersigned, No. 2 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eleventh day of January next; and that all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. MURRAY, HOFFMAN & ROLL, Attorneys for Executors, 14-26 Exchange Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. aug6-1awsm6t

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, on Eighth Avenue.
North and West—Local trains, stopping (local) leaving Grand Central Station at 9:00, 10:00 A. M.; 12:00 M.; 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 P. M. and 12:01 A. M. (midnight). For exact time of trains leaving Grand Central Station.

All passenger trains, except the "20th Century" and "Empire State Express," stop at Stamford, and those marked (*) stop at Yonkers, Tarrytown, Ossining, Peekskill, Garrison, Cold Spring and Highland Falls. Passengers for stations beyond these points will take the Grand Central Station trains.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Cars, New York to Chicago.
7:50 A. M.—Adirondack, Thousand Islands and Montreal Special.
7:54 A. M.—SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Pullman Parlor, Dining and Observation Cars, New York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Arrives Albany 11:05 A. M., Syracuse 1:45 P. M., Rochester 3:01 P. M., Buffalo 4:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:01 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Dining and Observation Cars, New York to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:30 P. M., Niagara Falls 8:01 P. M.
9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.—Parlor Cars, New York to Saratoga and Montreal.
10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS.—Mixed local and through cars. Due Buffalo 7:15 P. M.
11:30 A. M.—BUFFALO EXPRESS.—Due Albany 4:40 P. M., Utica 5:45 P. M., Syracuse 6:40 P. M., Rochester 8:01 P. M., Buffalo 9:30 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Albany 5:40 P. M., Utica 7:05 P. M., Syracuse 8:05 P. M., Rochester 9:30 P. M., Buffalo 11:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. Pullman Parlor, Dining and Observation Cars, New York to Chicago.
1:00 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED.—Parlor Cars, New York to Saratoga and Glens Falls.
1:50 P. M.—ADIRONDACK LIMITED.—Parlor Cars for Saratoga, Glens Falls, Ticonderoga and Plattsburg.
2:45 P. M.—THE NEW CENTURY LIMITED.—Electric lighted train, composed entirely of Pullman Parlor, Dining and Observation Cars, New York to Chicago in 20 hours.
3:20 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED.—Parlor Cars, New York to Saratoga. Daily except Saturday and Sunday. Due Saratoga 7:10 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.
4:00 P. M.—DETROIT-GRAND RAPIDS AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—This train is Chicago's favorite. All Pullman Cars, New York to Chicago. Dining Car Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 6:00 P. M., St. Louis 8:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Parlor and Dining Cars, New York to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M.—MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Pullman Parlor and Dining Cars, New York to Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—BUFFALO THOUSAND ISLANDS AND TORONTO SPECIAL.—Pullman Parlor, Dining and Observation Cars, New York to Buffalo, Clayton, Alexandria Bay and Toronto.
9:15 P. M.—SPECIAL 20th CENTURY LIMITED.—Pullman Cars only for Rochester, Buffalo and Chicago.
9:20 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining and Observation Cars, 52 hours to Chicago, 57 hours to St. Louis.
11:30 P. M.—CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN.—Pullman Parlor, Dining and Observation Cars, New York to Chicago.

HARLEM DIVISION.
8:46 A. M. and 4:46 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturdays only 2:45 P. M. Sunday at 9:30 A. M.

For time tables, rates and full information, apply at 1 Madison Square, 125 East 125th St., 2 Grand Central Station, 152 West 125th St., 1 Hudson Terminal, New York; 388 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Telephone calls at 1 Madison Square, 125 East 125th St., 2 Grand Central Station, 152 West 125th St., 1 Hudson Terminal, New York; 388 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Telephone 5080 Madison Square. Telephone 5080 Harlem. Telephone 5080 Main, Grand Central Station.

Telephone 5080 Cortlandt, 1 Hudson Terminal, New York.

Telephone 5080 Main, 388 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Telephone 5080 Main, 388 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
NEW YORK, BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
(N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:
9:10 A. M. For Boston, Springfield and West. Arrive Boston 5:15 P. M.
12:50 P. M. For Springfield and West. Arrive Boston 9:15 P. M.
3:20 P. M. For Springfield and West. Arrive Boston 9:15 P. M.
Leave Boston 10:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M. Arrive New York 5:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 5:00 A. M.
Ticket offices, 1 Madison Square, 125 East 125th St., 2 Grand Central Station, 152 West 125th St., 1 Hudson Terminal, New York; 388 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone calls at 1 Madison Square, 125 East 125th St., 2 Grand Central Station, 152 West 125th St., 1 Hudson Terminal, New York; 388 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Weehawken Station (Foot of Cortlandt and Jersey Sts.) as follows:
7:10 A.M.—For Interm. points, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Montreal and the Adirondacks.
10:40 A.M.—(†) Catskill Mtns., Kingston, Albany, Troy, Saratoga & Montreal Exp.
11:30 A.M.—(†) Saratoga & Montreal Exp.
12:50 P.M.—Chicago Express.
1:00 P.M.—Conn., Lehigh, Detroit, Cl'd & St. Louis.
1:50 P.M.—(†) Saratoga Express to Catskill Mts.
2:45 P.M.—(†) Buffalo Express to Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit & Chicago.
3:20 P.M.—(†) Rock. Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis Express, Rock. Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
3:30 P.M.—(†) Albany and Troy Express.
4:00 P.M.—(†) Albany and Troy Express.
5:30 P.M.—(†) Rock. Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis Express, Rock. Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
6:00 P.M.—Western Express.
7:00 P.M.—(†) Montreal Express.
7:30 P.M.—(†) Adirondack and Montreal Express.
8:00 P.M.—(†) Buffalo, Detroit & Chicago Limited.
9:00 P.M.—(†) Buffalo Express.
11:00 P.M.—(†) Albany Night Express.
(*) Daily. (†) Daily, except Sunday. (‡) Sunday only.
Ticket offices, 1 Madison Square, 125 East 125th St., 2 Grand Central Station, 152 West 125th St., 1 Hudson Terminal, New York; 388 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone calls at 1 Madison Square, 125 East 125th St., 2 Grand Central Station, 152 West 125th St., 1 Hudson Terminal, New York; 388 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone 5080 Madison Square. Telephone 5080 Harlem. Telephone 5080 Main, Grand Central Station.
Telephone 5080 Cortlandt, 1 Hudson Terminal, New York.
Telephone 5080 Main, 388 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone 5080 Main, 388 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotels or residences by Westcott Express Co.
A. H. SMITH, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
NEW YORK, BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
(N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:
9:10 A. M. For Springfield and West. Arrive Boston 5:15 P. M.
12:50 P. M. For Springfield and West. Arrive Boston 9:15 P. M.
3:20 P. M. For Springfield and West. Arrive Boston 9:15 P. M.
Leave Boston 10:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M. Arrive New York 5:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 5:00 A. M.
Ticket offices, 1 Madison Square, 125 East 125th St., 2 Grand Central Station, 152 West 125th St., 1 Hudson Terminal, New York; 388 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone calls at 1 Madison Square, 125 East 125th St., 2 Grand Central Station, 152 West 125th St., 1 Hudson Terminal, New York; 388 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
A. H. SMITH, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Leaving Depot and South Ferry (foot of Liberty Street) for the shortest routes (time given is New York time).

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—4:00 (7:15 Mauch Chunk) A. M., 12:00 (9:45 Mauch Chunk) M., 4:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 A. M., 12:00, 5:00 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—9:00, 11:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND MANASQUAN—9:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Lakewood and Lakehurst only). 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—10:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 A. M.
WINELAND AND BRIDGETON—11:30 A. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, MANASQUAN AND POINT PLEASANT—9:00, 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 A. M.
SHORE POINTS—9:00, 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 A. M.
PHILADELPHIA—READING TERMINAL—4:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:02, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 P. M., 12:01 night. Sundays, 4:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 A. M., 12:02, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 P. M., 12:01 night.
MARKET AND CHESTNUT STREETS—11:30, 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 P. M., 12:30 night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 P. M., 12:30 night.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—4:00, 8:30, 10:00, 11:00, 12:02, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:02, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 P. M., 12:01 night. Reading only, 4:00, 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Reading and Pottsville only, 12:02, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 P. M., 12:01 night.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From ft. Rector St., Pier 8, Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, Spring Lake and Asbury Park, 8:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.
From Pier 8, Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, Spring Lake and Asbury Park, 7:00, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:00 A. M., 4:00, 5:00 P. M.
Ocean Liners leave Pier 8 daily. *Daily, †Daily except Sunday. ‡Monday only. §Parlor cars only. ||Via Tunnel. ¶Saturdays.
Offices, Liberty St., Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 5 Park Place, 1,323 Broadway, 1,942 Broadway, 263 Fulton St., 275 West 125th St., 2,429 Third Ave., 1,351 Third Ave., 1,196 Second Ave., 1,775 Columbus Av., 2,518 Eighth Ave., 1,942 Broadway, 263 Fulton St., Brooklyn,

CONGRESSMAN'S FIRM MADE ARMY SUPPLIES

L. N. Littauer Said to Have Been Interested in Public Contract.

He Denies He Violated the Law—Is a Close Personal and Political Friend of the President.

Testimony that Congressman Lucius N. Littauer of Gloversville, N. Y., one of the closest of President Roosevelt's political friends, was interested in army contracts during the Spanish war has been given in the pending bankruptcy proceedings of Edmond R. Lyon. Mr. Lyon supplied muskrat gauntlets and caps for the army while in business at 258 Fifth Avenue.

The hearing was before United States Referee Stanley W. Dexter, at 71 Broadway. Mr. Lyon's petition showed liabilities of $30,000 and no assets. Two creditors objected to his discharge in bankruptcy, stating their belief that his books and accounts had been destroyed or that he had never kept any. The objectors were Littauer Brothers, now at 715 Broadway, New York City and Gloversville, N. Y., and Revillion Freres, 13 and 15 West Twenty-eighth Street, this city.

A. H. Gleason, attorney for Mr. Lyon, introduced many records, including correspondence between Mr. Lyon and Congressman Littauer relative to the glove contracts, notwithstanding the emphatic objections of Paul M. Herzog, who appeared for Littauer Brothers.

Mr. Lyon testified that he had certain large contracts with the Assistant Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army and the United States Marine Corps from 1897 to 1900. He said that Littauer Brothers were "in with" him on the buckskin gauntlets, the muskrat gauntlets, and the muskrat caps, they furnishing a portion of the material. He had incurred liabilities in connection with these persons, he said.

Letters were introduced in evidence which Congressman Littauer had written to Mr. Lyon, giving statements of the cost of certain qualities of gloves, gauntlets and caps, and of the condition of the accounts of the firm of Littauer Brothers with Mr. Lyon. In one of these letters, written from Washington, Mr. Littauer said: "I have done everything I possibly can to fix our arrangements so that we can meet the requirements of the Government."

References in other letters indicated that Congressman Littauer had been in communication with Quartermaster General Marshall I. Ludington with relation to the contracts.

Mr. Lyon declared that the contracts with the Government for gloves and caps, secured through him by Littauer Brothers while Mr. Littauer was in Congress, amounted to nearly $500,000, and that the profits of the firm were nearly $50,000.

The statutes make it an offense for an officer as a representative of the United States to enter, directly or indirectly, into a contract, bargain, or agreement with any member of or delegate to Congress, punishable by a fine of $3,000.

It also provides that "no member of Congress shall, directly or indirectly, himself, or by any other person, in trust for him, or for his use or benefit, or on his account, undertake, execute, hold, or enjoy, in whole or in part, any contract or agreement made or entered into, in behalf of the United States." The penalty in this case also is $3,000 fine.

United States District Attorney Burnett said yesterday afternoon that the matter of the contracts had not been brought to his attention officially.

Mr. Herzog, who represented Littauer Brothers, declared that the introduction of the evidence that tended to show that Congressman Littauer's firm was interested in Government contracts was "a malicious trick," intended to turn the referee's attention from the bankruptcy proceedings.

The close friendship between Congressman Littauer and President Roosevelt adds to the interest in the matter. Mr. Littauer represents the Twenty-fifth New York District, composed of Hamilton, Fulton, Montgomery, Warren, and Saratoga Counties. He was elected to Congress from the old Twenty-second District in 1898, 1898, and 1900.

By the apportionment of 1900 Representatives Littauer, Stewart, and Emerson were thrown into the same district, and a bitter Republican fight resulted.

John A. Cole, the Platt leader in Hamilton County, led the fight against Littauer, and the opposition was so strong that President Roosevelt was asked to take a hand in the contest. He intervened in favor of Littauer, and through Federal influence the Fulton County man was enabled to win. Stewart's and Emerson's adherents felt very bitter toward the President for his action.

Mr. Littauer's re-election to Congress was credited with being pleasing to the President, and he at once took the closest position to the Executive of all the members of the lower house, standing next to Charles H. Grosvenor did to President McKinley. He has been the especial favorite at the White House of all the New York Representatives. President Roosevelt and he became fast friends in their college days at Harvard.

MR. LITTAUER'S EXPLANATION.

Declares His Firm Was Not Interested in Contracts and He Does Not Fear Publicity.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., July 1.—Congressman Lucius N. Littauer made a statement to-day upon the testimony brought out in the bankruptcy case of Edmond R. Lyon in New York. It was as follows:

"Edmond R. Lyon was for many years a successful bidder on United States Army contracts for muskrat fur caps and muskrat fur gauntlet gloves. When we succeeded to the business of my father, twenty years ago, we continued to receive from Lyon orders to manufacture such gauntlets, which had been made by my father, and did so until Lyon's defalcation and bankruptcy.

"About the time of the war with Spain the United States Army adopted for a part of its equipment a buckskin gauntlet. Standard samples and first goods made in accordance therewith were manufactured by the firm of Daniel Hays & Co. of Gloversville. Mr. Lyon entered into negotiations with our firm for the manufacture for him of buckskin gauntlets, stating that he was a general contractor for such articles, and asked us the price at which we would furnish him gauntlets according to the United States Standard requirements. We gave him the price.

"Whenever he succeeded in getting a contract at such prices as he would himself determine he placed orders with our firm to manufacture these gauntlets, giving instructions to ship them to the arsenal at Philadelphia. In course of time the orders were filled and bills for shipments made were delivered to Lyon at the prices agreed upon.

"Our firm had no interests in these contracts. We simply sold our goods to Lyon. We entered into no contract whatever with him prior to the receipt of the various contracts by him. In answer to inquiries we frequently gave him prices at which we would manufacture gauntlets. He consulted with us regarding these prices. When he would succeed in obtaining contracts he would place an order with our firm, as I have stated, provided always he could not get better prices from some other manufacturer, as he attempted to do.

"We have been well aware that the United States Army authorities knew that we were the manufacturers of these gauntlets which we sold to Lyon, to be delivered to the Quartermaster's Department, for at one time during the Spanish war when supplies were most needed an inspector from the Quartermaster's Department visited our factory and took full note of our stock of leather and our abilities to produce the gauntlets which we had sold to Lyon and Lyon had sold to the Government.

"I reiterate that in none of our transactions with Lyon had we any other interest, direct or indirect, except that of manufacturers, selling goods directly to him. We had no interest in Government contracts which we received. We named our price to him, he accepted the contract from the Government at whatever price he desired to name, and we said and billed our goods to him and received our pay from him and gave him credit for the goods billed him until paid.

"Lyon finally became delinquent in his payments to our firm. When we continually insisted upon settlement he made to us various statements that he had not yet been able to collect his accounts from the Government. Finally he admitted to me that he had been paid, but that he was unable to pay us, and that he had no assets with which to meet his accounts.

"At last a settlement of the account was reached through an agreement between Mr. Cardozo, his lawyer, and our lawyer, ex-Judge W. N. Cohen, whereby we were paid a certain amount in cash, which it was claimed his family raised for him, and a certain amount in manufactured and unmanufactured furs.

"I knew these matters in connection with Lyon would shortly be published, but paid no attention to the information, knowing well that all possible publicity could do no harm whatever when a straightforward statement of the facts should be published. Moreover, I have ever insisted that Lyon should not be permitted to be discharged as a bankrupt, and have courted all possible publicity concerning our transactions."

WAR DEPARTMENT STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—At the Quartermaster's Department it was stated to-day in reference to furnishing gloves for the army by Edmond R. Lyon during the war with Spain and since, that at present Lyon has no contract with the War Department. He has been a bidder in the past for supplying goods of this character and has always met the necessary requirements.

It was not necessary for the department to go behind the contract nor could it enter into the question as to the source from which the contractor intended to obtain his goods. All contracts contain the clause specifying that members of Congress are prohibited from sharing in the contract.

As the department only knew Lyon in the matter, the Quartermaster General does not think the department is called upon to make investigation.

GUARDSMEN TO APPEAL.

Complaint Against Capt. Sullivan, Sixty-ninth Regiment, to be Carried to Adjutant General.

Members of Company I of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who forwarded a complaint a few weeks ago against their commanding officer, Capt. Daniel P. Sullivan, were much stirred up yesterday when they learned that their complaint had been declared unworthy of further action by regimental headquarters.

The members are also now very bitter against First Sergt. J. J. Brown, who was the first man to sign the complaint and who at the investigation, it is said, withdrew his charges against Capt. Sullivan after influencing other members to sign the complaint. The men now declare that they will take the case to the Adjutant General. The following are extracts from the official complaint the members have against Capt. Sullivan:

"Ninety per cent. of the enlisted men of the company are thoroughly disgusted with the way in which Capt. Sullivan acts toward the company, and service under him is dangerous.

"The Captain deducted company dues from State checks from camp service in direct violation of the law.

"The lack of discipline is very noticeable and men smoke while at attention.

"No proper accounting of tickets sold by the company for entertainments at the armory last drill season has been made to date.

"After some drills the Captain would have the men with speeches for from ten to twenty minutes while at attention.

Sergt. Brown, when seen, said: "I am no traitor. I simply asked that my name be taken from the complaint against the Captain relative to personal matters. I will have nothing more to do with the business one way or the other, except to make the members toe the mark when the drill season opens."

The Sergeant was asked if he had not signed a letter to ex-Capt. Healy asking him if he would accept the captaincy if Sullivan resigned. The Sergeant at first denied that he had ever heard of Capt. Healy and that he did not know him, but later admitted that he had signed the letter and that he knew the Captain.

Col. Duffy said: "No case was proved against Capt. Sullivan." Lieut. Col. Emmet, who conducted the investigation, gave the men every opportunity to state their grievances if they had any. Sergt. Brown and some others withdrew theirs, and those men who imagined they had a grievance could not prove a thing."

LOST WEALTH IN ENVELOPE.

Mr. Rowe from Lafayetteville Mourns Securities Worth $24,000, Which Disappeared at Central Station.

Julius O. Rowe of Lafayetteville, N. Y., came to this city yesterday, and within two hours after his arrival he had lost securities worth $24,000. The purpose of his visit was to collect and take home with him a lot of securities which he and his brother Horatio Rowe of the same town had bought during the last few months through the banking firm of Harvey Fiske & Sons.

When he made his appearance in the office of the banking firm he was taken into the reception room and then the securities were brought to him. In the bundle were certificates for 40 shares of Beech Creek Railroad stock, 20 shares of Chicago Great Western, 80 shares Union Pacific preferred, 20 shares of Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred, 25 shares of Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company preferred, 20 shares of Pressed Steel Car preferred, 60 shares of Western Union Telegraph, and 2 bonds of $1,000 each of the West Shore and the Central of Georgia Railroads.

Mr. Rowe receipted for the securities and had started for the door, when it occurred to him that for greater safety he would like to have them placed in an envelope. His request was complied with, and he at once started for the Grand Central Station on his way home. An hour later he appeared again at the office of the firm, looking very dejected and not a little excited.

"Well, they are gone," he exclaimed. On being questioned he explained that when he bought his ticket he had the envelope, but when he was about to enter the train he had it not. Notice was at once sent to the Wall Street branch of the Detective Bureau, and transfer on all the certificates was stopped, which could be done because the precaution had been taken of registering all the certificates in the name of the brothers.

SNAPPING DOG IN BROADWAY.

Made a Woman Faint at the Cafe Martin and Was Shot.

A fox terrier, apparently affected by the heat, broke away from its owner in Broadway, at Twenty-seventh Street, yesterday, and ran snapping at every one it passed.

The animal turned east in Twenty-sixth Street, and tried to get into the Café Martin. A man and a woman were getting out of a car, preparatory to entering the place. The dog frightened the woman so that she fainted, and had to be carried into the restaurant.

Meanwhile the terrier, driven away from the Martin, ran to the Hotel Croisic. Two porters slammed the door in its face, driving the animal back into the street, where Policeman John Hughes of the Tenderloin Station shot and killed it.

CUSTOMS APPRAISER'S YEAR.

Appraiser George W. Whitehead yesterday received a report of the business done at the office of the Appraiser for the Port of New York for the fiscal year, which ended on June 30, which surpassed all previous records. In the table below are given the figures for the last three fiscal years. In the first column is given the number of invoices and appraisement orders, in the second the number of packages examined, and in the third the appraised value of merchandise. The record is as follows:

	Invoices, &c.	Pkgs.	Value of Mer.
Year ended June 30, 1903	394,585	1,250,689	$562,067,822.75
Year ended June 30, 1902	338,205	1,079,815	$505,204,670.23
Year ended June 30, 1901	313,465	936,903	450,986,978.00

The appraised value of diamonds and other precious stones for the fiscal year just ended was $27,518,402.13, the heaviest on record.

Bay State Gas Receivership.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States District Court, yesterday signed an order appointing as ancillary receiver of the Bay State Gas Company George W. Pepper, who originally was appointed receiver of the property by the United States Circuit Court of the District of Delaware. His bond is fixed at $10,000 in this district. The appointment was brought about through the suit against the Bay State Gas Company by the executors of the will of Henry Pfaff, started also in Delaware.

EX-SENATOR SMITH SHIPYARD RECEIVER

Court Fixes the Required Bond at $100,000.

Power of Receiver Over Subsidiary Companies Restricted to Such Control as the Lessee or Stock of Defendant Now Give Him.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 1.—Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick, sitting in the United States Circuit Court here to-day named ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., as receiver for the United States Shipbuilding Company. The court fixed the bond to be furnished at $100,000, and it was announced by R. V. Lindabury of counsel for the plaintiffs that the American Surety Company has already filed a proper certificate. Counsel for the defendant corporation expressed themselves as being more than satisfied with the court's selection of the receiver.

When court was declared open there were present Mr. Lindabury and Henry W. Woolman for the plaintiffs, and Attorney General Robert H. McCarter, Charles L. Corbin, and Charles C. Deming for the defendants.

Before announcing the name of the receiver the court heard counsel for both sides, who assured the court that no mutual agreement could be reached.

Mr. Deming was the first to speak, and he said:

"In behalf of the defendant corporation, and in behalf of its Reorganization Committee, which, through courtesy has been represented here before your honor, I will say we have no suggestion to make nor any one to recommend for the receivership, and that while we protest and have protested against the appointment of any receiver at all, we feel confident that the court will make the proper selection."

Mr. Woolman followed with his ideas as to what the receiver should be, and said he felt positive that the proper man could make a solvent corporation out of the Ship Trust, which the court had declared as insolvent.

He also asked that the court name the man, and said there were no suggestions or recommendations from his side.

In beginning his announcement Judge Kirkpatrick said: "Under this decree the receiver, let it be understood, will at the outset have no control of the management of the subsidiary companies. That has been eliminated in the draft. He will simply manage the shipbuilding corporation. The position will require a man of executive ability, with standing in the community and before the officers of the subsidiary companies. One of his duties, perhaps, will be to confer with these men and to ask their aid in assisting him to extricate this corporation from its present state of insolvency.

"I have had many suggestions made to me as to whom I should appoint.

"I have concluded, however, to name James Smith, Jr., of Newark as the receiver, and will now insert his name in the decree, which I will now sign."

Mr. Lindabury arose and asked the court whether in his remarks he meant that the receiver should not look into the conditions of the subsidiary companies.

"If your Honor please, these companies may be nothing but bare agencies of this great corporation."

The court answered in the negative and explained that the receiver's duties consisted in his investigation into such matters and the reference of them to the court.

The decree in the usual form provides that the receiver shall take charge of "all lands, tenements, and hereditaments of the defendants and of all its real and personal property, business, shares of stock, rights, assets, and effects of whatsoever kind and nature and wheresoever the same may be situated, including also the buildings, plants, machinery, tools, merchandise, bills and accounts receivable, cash in hand and in bank, all interests and equities in the shares of stocks and assets of other corporations, and all its contracts, rights, and interests in actions and other choses in acts, tolls, franchises, its income, and profits."

One clause, the discussion of which took up some time yesterday afternoon with counsel, was that authorizing the receiver to hold and control and operate "as the defendant corporation holds the control of operating under lease, contract, arrangement, or otherwise, or has heretofore run or operated."

Mr. Woolman and his associate, Samuel Untermyer, argued that the receiver should have more direct control of the subsidiary companies, but the court decided that the receiver could only exercise such control as the leases or stock of the defendant now give him.

Mr. Untermyer, after commending the receivership and the appointment of ex-Senator Smith, said late yesterday afternoon that he did not consider a foreclosure of the first mortgage as in any sense necessary or inevitable; he believed it would be prevented. It could be shown that the Shipbuilding Company was worth more than enough to pay the interest on its bonds and that the Bethlehem Steel Company was withholding surplus profits which ought also to be applied to the purposes of the Shipbuilding Company and which he believed would shortly be so applied to prevent foreclosure.

The Board of Directors of the Shipbuilding Company held three adjourned meetings yesterday, at 11 A. M., 3 P. M., and 5 P. M., respectively. After the first meeting it was announced that nothing had been done. After the second meeting the statement was made that the presence of Charles M. Schwab was desired, and that Mr. Schwab was then being looked for. After the last meeting no information at all was forthcoming.

The Directors will probably meet again to-day. Among those present were Lewis Nixon, Charles R. Hanscom of New London, Archibald Johnson of South Bethlehem, Charles W. Baker of this city, Joseph E. Schwab, Adolphe L. Borie, and E. M. Sylvain of South Bethlehem; Marshall R. Rand of Pittsburg, and Max Pam.

NEEDS OF HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Trustees of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, yesterday declared that if the State would not give the institution the money that is badly needed, it would be necessary to stop operations, and that the property which constitutes the home and is now owned by a private corporation, would revert to the city.

Mr. Orr cited the ruling of the Corporation Counsel that the institution could not be given to the State, because as soon as the institution ceased to be held by a private corporation the city could step in and take the property. The charter has been amended, making the Governor, Attorney General, and State Controller officers ex officio of the institution, and Mr. Orr said that the institution had been made as nearly a State institution as it was possible to make it.

"We have informed the State of our difficulty at different times," said Mr. Orr, "but in spite of all these facts which go to make the institution essentially a State institution, the State has persistently hesitated to grant a reasonable appropriation for the maintenance of the property."

Replying to Gov. Odell's letter of Monday, Mr. Orr wrote to the Governor yesterday, saying that he would make an investigation of the institution and report to him. This would be done right away, he said, and he hoped to place the facts as to the institution's condition in his hands very soon.

NO AWARD TO C. L. SPIER.

In the account published yesterday of the decision against Charles L. Hyde and William B. Garrison in the action brought by Charles L. Spier to recover a share of the profits in a new typesetting machine, the inference was possible that Mr. Spier had recovered a verdict for $150,000 before Justice O'Gorman of the Supreme Court. That was not the case, no judgment for that or any other amount having been rendered against Messrs. Hyde and Garrison.

Justice O'Gorman simply decided that there should be an accounting before a referee to determine the amount to which Mr. Spier is entitled as a member of the pool. The decision will be appealed at once to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which, according to counsel for the defense, once before reversed a similar judgment in the same case.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE VOTES $8,000,000

City Appropriations for Many Purposes Passed.

Blackwell's Island Bridge Gets $3,360,000 and Williamsburg Bridge $1,550,000—Croton Dam Track Change Approved.

Appropriations in excess of $8,000,000 were passed upon yesterday by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment which, beginning yesterday, meets now on Wednesdays, instead of Fridays. This change in the date of meeting is to hold good until September, in order to meet the wishes of some of the members and for their convenience during the Summer months.

Chief among the appropriations ordered was one of $3,360,000 for the Blackwell's Island Bridge; one of $1,550,000 for the Williamsburg Bridge, and $300,000 appropriated at the request of Borough President Cantor for the construction of the extension of Riverside Drive from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street up to and including One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. Favorable action also was taken on Mr. Cantor's request for $638,000 to acquire sites and construct public baths in Manhattan.

Other appropriations of note included $454,000 for building purposes of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, $155,000 for baths and bath sites in the Bronx, and $400,000 for the Department of Public Charities. Many other items were approved and expenses authorized. Park Commissioner Euclis of the Bronx got his allowance of $100,000 for park purposes in his borough, after having his former appropriation defeated in the Board of Aldermen. This time the appropriation will not have to pass the Board of Aldermen, as the money is authorized to be raised under Section 169 of the charter, which authorizes the issue up to $500,000 on the sole authority of the board. Issues of stock to the amount of $175,000 for the Zoological Gardens and of $100,000 for the Botanical Gardens also were authorized.

President Haffen of the Bronx in addition to getting his $155,000 for baths, obtained $230,000 for the sheet asphalt paving of Jerome Avenue, from One Hundred and Sixty-second Street to King's Bridge Road, a distance of three and one-half miles. This action long had been urged by the bicyclists and automobilists. The bath money is to be used to construct three baths, one to be a permanent all-year-round affair, at Elton Avenue, on the block between One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third Streets.

During the day the board authorized the condemnation of land for the new Bellevue Hospital. This is to take in the block between First Avenue and East River, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets. Commissioner Monroe's appeal for $1,400,000 for the improvement and maintenance of the Brooklyn Water Department was heard, and the matter laid over for a week. The plans of President Cromwell of Richmond Borough, for a jail for sentenced prisoners on Staten Island, were put over to allow the Corporation Counsel to pass upon the legality of transferring prisoners sentenced to the penitentiary from one county to another. Police Commissioner Greene's request for $248,000 for an increase in the number of Sergeants and Roundsmen in the department, also was laid over for two weeks on the motion of Controller Grout, who doubted the power of the board to act in the matter.

Commissioner Redfield, representing Borough President Swanstrom of Brooklyn, asked for $1,000,000 for a new municipal building, $300,000 for a court house on Gelston Avenue, $311,000 for two public baths in the Greenpoint and Navy Yard sections of Brooklyn, and $250,000 for relief sewers in that borough. He got the money for the new court and for the baths. The other demands were sent to the Controller for investigation.

When the financial calendar was completed the board took up the report of the Aqueduct Commission on the application of the New York Central for increased compensation for moving its tracks from the present location to a viaduct across the Croton Dam. The Aqueduct Commission, reporting in favor of the railroad company's figures of $675,000, said the work should be begun at once and on Mayor Low's motion the board approved the report and authorized the commission to make a contract for the work with the railroad company.

PLAN TO SPLIT VENEZUELA.

Revolutionary Party Would Establish an Independent Republic.

Gen. Lino Duarte Level, Secretary General of the Matos revolution in Venezuela, arrived in this city yesterday from Curacao. He formerly was Governor of Caracas, and was Secretary General of President Guzman Blanco.

Although the General's connection with the rebellion ceased with the resignation from the leadership by Gen. Matos, he said yesterday that the insurrection against President Castro would continue.

Gen. Level says that Gens. Salignac Reira, and Penalosa, who accompanied Gen. Matos to Curacao, intend to return soon to their respective commands. Matos will go to Colombia.

The revolutionary chiefs mentioned are ready to recognise Gen. Nicolas Rolando, who commands the rebels in the east, as the future leader.

From Trinidad comes the announcement of a meeting held there by several of the revolutionary leaders of the east, who elected Gen. Rolando as the successor of Matos.

It was also decided to endeavor to effect the establishment of a new republic in the eastern part of the country, to be independent of the Caracas Government, and to comprise the States of Guayana, Cumana, Miranda, and Barcelona, to be known as the Guayana Republic, of which it is probable Gen. Rolando will be made President. Most of this section is now in the control of the revolutionists. Syndicates of Englishmen in Trinidad is said to be behind this plan.

LEGAL NOTES.

PUSHED FROM TRAIN BY BRAKEMAN.—The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts has held, in the case of McKeon vs. New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company (67 Northeastern Reporter 329,) that a brakeman on a passenger train has authority to remove from the platform one who is stealing a ride, so that, if he wantonly and recklessly pushed him from the train while it was going at a dangerous rate of speed, the railroad company is liable for the injury. The court said in part: "The proximate cause of the plaintiff's injury was the act of the brakeman in pushing him off while the train was in motion, and therefore, although the accident would not have happened if the plaintiff had not attempted to steal a ride, that fact did not contribute, except remotely, to the injury, and had no tendency to show that the plaintiff was not at the time of the accident in the exercise of due care. He was wrongfully on the platform, but he would have escaped without injury, save for the act of the brakeman. Due care has regard to the actual situation in which the party is at the time of the alleged injury. The fact that he is a trespasser does not of itself, show that at the moment of the injury he is not or may not be in the exercise of due care." The court also said that the rules of the company showed that brakemen were required to look after the safety and comfort of passengers, to protect the company's property, and to see that fares were not evaded. "And while the brakeman in question," continued the court, "was not in any just sense a conductor, or even a sub-conductor, we think that the jury were warranted in finding, as they must have found, under the instruction of the court, that it was within the scope of his authority to remove the plaintiff, in a lawful manner, from the platform, if he was there for the purpose of evading his fare."

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REFUSAL TO EXHIBIT STOCK BOOK.—Section 53 of the Stock Corporation Law, authorizing a recovery by a stockholder against each officer of the company of the sum of $200, for refusing to exhibit to him the stock book, does not, the Court of Appeals has held, contemplate a recovery of accumulated penalties in a single action. A request and refusal, therefore, from day to day, gives a cause of action for but one penalty against the officer. The court said in part by Judge O'Brien: "The right to recover accumulated penalties has been much discussed in this court, and the great weight of authority is against it. One action for one penalty will subserve all the purposes of the statute as well as an action for several. Penal statutes are not passed to enable parties to make money by accumulating the penalties. They are generally passed for the purpose of compelling the performance of some duty, public or private, and ordinarily one penalty will secure the end as effectually as many, especially when the penalty is so large as in this case."

Passavant & Co. Dine Employes.

The firm of Passavant & Co., importers of silks and dress goods, gave a banquet to its employes at the Wool Club yesterday afternoon in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the firm. The souvenir of the occasion was a folio containing a short sketch of the history of the firm and portraits of all its members from Theodore Passavant and Herman Passavant, the founders, to the present time.

Our work to-day.

Everything for the holiday wear of men and boys; negligee shirts, bathing suits, ducks, low shoes, outing suits, straw hats.

A work that's going on constantly nowadays, is the gradual marking down of fancy cheviot suits, as patterns are depleted—the final result is hundreds of higher priced men's suits on the $15 tables.

For young men's suits, sizes 32-34 inch chest, the vanishing points are $10 and $12.

The $3.50 sale of $5 shoes is still in working order.

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Extra Trousers, $4.50, $5, & $6

Some extremely stylish fancy Cheviots and very neat light colored effects in Norfolk Jackets and Trousers, $15 to $20.

Blue Serge Norfolk and Trousers at $15.00 and a Black Cheviot at $16.00.

All Outing Trousers made with turned up bottoms and straps for belts.

The ever handsome Blue Serge in partly lined Coats, some with Serge, others with Silk.

SUITS $15 TO $25.

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A Record Waist Sale Begins To-morrow.

Owing to the continued cold weather during June we have been able to buy the entire stock of a leading Waist Manufacturer at ⅓ the regular wholesale price.

This entire stock will be on sale on the second floor at a slight advance above cost.

The assortment is so very extensive that we need not mention the styles or materials. They comprise all that is desirable and new.

Prices as follows:

79 95 1.25 1.50
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During this sale no goods will be sent C. O. D. nor exchanged.

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